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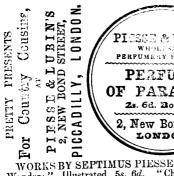
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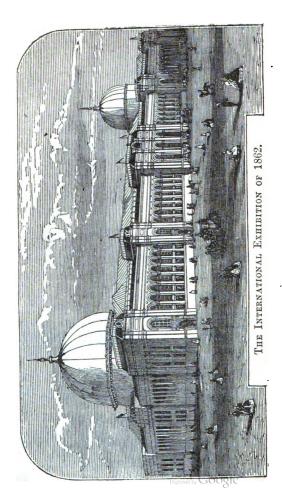
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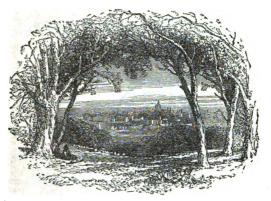




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# LONDON.

# THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The building for the International Exhibition of 1862 is situated to the south of the plot of ground occupied by the Horticultural Society's new garden at South Kensington. The southern facade runs along the Cromwell Road, a few hundred feet from the South Kensington Museum—on the east, also with a front, lies the Exhibition Road—on the west, Prince Albert's Road—between these two roads and the Horticultural Society's boundary, semi-detached portions of the Exhibition buildings, intended for the department of implements and machinery in motion, extends over the entrances to the garden by a sort of covered way or bridge—so that these sections are entirely separate from the main body of the edifice.

The building has been erected after the designs of Capt. Fowke, R.E., and differs in external aspect and internal arrangement materially from that of 1851, since reproduced, with modifications, at Sydenham. The most remarkable circumstance of difference between them is in the abandonment of glass as the staple of the building, this material being only resorted to for the purpose of lighting.

The ground plan of the building consists in its main features of a nave and two transepts, each point of intersection at the extremities of the nave being marked by a

polygonal hall, surmounted by a dome.

The true centre of the building will not be found to be at the line drawn from dome to dome, this being shifted to the northward, so that there are nine columns or piers, including those of the central nave on one side, and six on the other—this giving, of course, a corresponding number of aisles, athwart which the view from the dais at either end extends.

The general arrangement of the main building includes galleries for the fine-arts department, which occupies the main frontage, and compartments for various branches of the industrial arts, which fill in the rear and sides portions

of the block.

The first compartment in the front portion of the building facing the Cromwell Road, is occupied by the picture-galleries, two in number. The one in front is 1,152 feet long, and 55 feet wide, just four times as long as the King's Library in the British Museum; and a portion of the main building adjoining, of 55 feet in width, and 800 feet in length. This gives a total length of 1,952 feet or more than a third of a mile, appropriated to pictures. These

galleries are lighted by a clerestory in the roof.

The main front of the building is that running due east and west, facing the Cromwell-road, and measuring 1,152 feet in length. The whole of this South facade is in one unbroken straight line, without wings or recesses of any kind. To the height of 60 feet it is of brick, and behind this and in some degree overlooking this front runs the loftier roof of the nave, 100 feet in height, with its elegant clerestory windows 25 feet in height, and above all at either end, tower stupendous crystal domes 260 feet in height, as however, they are removed to the rear about 350 feet, they form no part of the elevation of the south facade, no part of them being visible to a spectator standing within 160 or 170 feet of the front.

Having reference to the great length of this facade its general appearance is low and flat notwithstanding its great height, but its salient architectural features harmonise admirably with the vertical and horizontal dimensions, not less than with the purposes to which the building is to be devoted. The style may be described as essentially Italian, the entire front being divided into two sections by a central grand entrance, the total width of which is 150 feet, and which contains three lofty porches under round-headed arches, supported by pilasters, this, with its plinths, standards, and elevated roof, gives the idea of a triumphal arch—above is the cornice, at about the same level as that carried entirely along the front—over this, the frieze, in the centre of which is a clock.

Each section of the front is divided into two subsections by a smaller entrance, measuring about 50 feet, with a doorway one-third the height of the building, beneath a round-headed window, reaching to the cornice as before; at

each end of the front are other similar entrances.

The East front in the Exhibition Road, and the West front in the Prince Albert's Road, each presents a lofty recessed facade similar in general design to the South, from the centre of which rises a superb dome of glass and iron to the immense height of 250 feet, with the base of the dome of no less than 160 feet diameter. These domes the largest ever built are octangular in form, terminating in a pinnacle, and with a reverted curve, like an ogee moulding for general outline. Each of the main entrances beneath the domes are 60 feet high by 50 feet wide with two smaller porches at either side 40 feet by 15 feet.

The annexe for the machinery department is detached from the main building, and runs along the side of Prince Albert's Road, and borders on the west side of the Horticultural Gardens. It is 870 feet long by 200 feet wide, and about 45 feet high, and is divided into four naves, built on the same plan, though, of course, on a smaller scale, as the interior of the main edifice. In appearance it is of an unpretending character, but in some of its leading features it resembles the rest of the building. Steam power is conveyed into it for the machinery in motion.

The entrance to the principal Picture Gallery in Cromwell Road, is through three noble recessed arcades. They are each 20 feet wide, and 50 feet high, and look as imposing in their quantities as the principal facade of St. John Lateran at Rome, and other Renaissance porticoes in Italy. The visitor enters a vestibule and hall which leads to the Industrial Halls and Galleries; whilst two flights of steps, lead on either side up to the Picture Galleries.

The refreshment department is on the north side of the building adjoining and overlooking the grounds of the Horticultural Society. Arrangements have been made with the council of the Society to admit visitors into the grounds from the Exhibition, on the payment of a sum varying from

6d. to 5s., according to the days of admission.

There are two classes of Season Tickets, neither of which are transferable. The first, price £3. 3s., entitles the owner to admission to the opening and all other ceremonials, as well as at all times when the building is open to the public. The second, price £5. 5s., confers the same privileges of admission to the Exhibition, and further entitles the owner to admission to the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington and Chiswick (including the flower shows and fetes at these Gardens), during the continuance of the Exhibition.

Prices of Admission.—On the 1st of May, on the occasion of the opening ceremonial, (the musical arrangements for which, under the direction of Mr. Costa, have been undertaken by the Sacred Harmonic Society) the admissions will be restricted to the owners of season tickets. On the 2nd and 3rd of May, the price of admission will be £1 for each person, and the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of appointing three other days, when the same charge will be made. From the 5th to the 17th of May, 5s. From the 19th to the 31st of May, 2s. 6d., except on one day in each week, when the charge will be 5s. After the 31st of May, the price of admission on four days in each week will be 1s.

# LONDON.

# CHAPTER I.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF LONDON.

LONDON, the metropolis of Britain, in the county of Middlesex, now one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, and mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. This distinguished city has experienced many calamities. About the year 477, it was taken from the Britons by the Saxons, under Hengist, but on his death, in 498, it was retaken by Ambrosius. In 664 it was ravaged by the plague. Destructive fires happened in 764, 798, 801, 1077, and 1135. In 1090, a hurricane overthrew 800 houses, with several churches, and damaged the Tower of London. On the coronation of Richard I. a dreadful massacre of the Jews was made by the ignorant and ferocious populace. In 1196, William Fitz Osbert, called Longbeard, Lord of London, excited a sedition, and was joined by 50,000 men; but he being taken and executed, his adherents dispersed. mendous fire occurred in 1212, wherein, according to Stowe 3000 persons perished; and the famine in 1258

swept off 20,000. Another massacre of the Jews happened in 1264. In 1348, the terrible pestilence, which spread from India nearly over the whole earth, commenced its destructive ravages in London, and did not entirely subside till 1357. Four years afterwards, a similar calamity again occurred. A most destructive rebellion was raised in 1381, by Wat Tyler, who was killed in Smithfield, by Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor, at a parley to which he was invited by the king. The rebellion of Jack Cade, in 1450, was more formidable, when he defeated the king's forces, and was in possession of London for some time. In 1485, the city was visited by an extraordinary epidemic disease, called "the sweating sickness," which proved extremely fatal. The plague carried off 30,000 persons in the year 1500; and in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. another visitation swept off 35,000 more. In 1665, the Great Plague, as it is called, from its extent and fatality, nearly depopulated the metropolis, carrying off 68,596 This was followed by the Fire of London, which broke out on Sunday, the 2d of September, 1666. at the house of a baker, in Pudding-lane, near Thamesstreet, and was not extinguished till the following Thursday. Most of the churches and corporation halls, and 13,200 houses, were consumed. The value of property destroyed was computed to be little short of ten millions. In 1780, the Petition of the Protestant Association to Parliament, occasioned an insurrection among the populace, known as the Gordon Riots, who burnt the prisons of Newgate, the King's Bench, and the Fleet; the Roman Catholic chapels, and many private houses of persons of that persuasion.

London was first walled round with hewn stones and British bricks, by Constantine the Great; and the walls formed an oblong square, about three miles in circumference, with seven principal gates; but these have long since disappeared, except a few scattered fragments of the wall. London, in its most extensive view, consists of the city, properly so called, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, with the suburbs in Middlesex and Surrey, within what are called the Bills of Mortality; including an area of eight miles in length, averaging upwards of five miles in width, and more than thirty miles in circumference. It stretches itself along the river Thames, which, rising in Gloucestershire, is here not quite a quarter of a mile in breadth, falling into the German Ocean at the mouth of the Medway, about forty miles below the city. such immense importance is this vast metropolis in all that relates to the commerce, wealth, and power of the United Kingdom and its dependencies; so greatly has it increased in extent and magnificence; and so truly may it be regarded as the emporium of the arts and liberal sciences,—that in noting down a few of its distinguishing features, in this limited space, we feel it necessary to impress on the mind of a stranger in London, that any slight particularization of its parts can scarcely fail to detract from the grand comprehensiveness of the whole. Among the churches in the metropolis, the cathedral of St. Paul is the most conspicuous, and is a noble fabric. Next to which is Westminster Abbey, where the ashes of kings and heroes, of sages and legislators, philosophers and poets, rest together; and where the sculptured marble perpetuates their memory on a mass of ornamental grandeur not to be equalled in any metropolis of the St. Saviour, Southwark, and the ladye chapel; St. Dunstan, in the east; St. Michael, in Cornhill; St. Stephen, in Walbrook; St. Aldermary, in Bow-lane; St. Mary, in Cheapside; St. Bride, in Fleet-street: St. Martin, in the Fields; and St. George, Hanover-square, are some of the other churches most distinguished for fine architecture. There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign Protestant churches, Roman Catholic chapels, meetings for dissenters

of all persuasions, and three large synagogues for the Jews. The royal palace of St. James, on the north side of a small park of the same name, is an ancient building; it is mean in external appearance, but the apartments are the best calculated for regal parade of any in the kingdom. Buckingham palace, the town residence of Her Majesty, to which a new front has recently been added, is on the west side of St. James's Park. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice, and adjoining to which are the houses of Lords and Commons; the Guildhall of the city; the Sessions House; the Tower, an ancient fortress, in which are some public offices, a magazine and arsenal, and the regalia of the kingdom; the Trinity House and the Mint, on Tower-hill; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset House: the National Gallery: the British Museum; the Geological Museum; the Royal Exchange; the Post Office; the Bank of England; the Custom House; the East India House; the Mansion House, for the Lord Mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; the Nelson Column; the Public Statues; London Bridge; the bridges of Southwark, Blackfriars, Waterloo. Hungerford, Westminster, Vauxhall and Chelsea; the numerous Inns of Court, for the study of the law; the two universities, colleges, learned societies, scientific institutions, and public seminaries; the halls of the different companies; the noble hospitals, and other charitable foundations; the theatres, and other public places of diversion; the Railway Termini; the Cemeteries; with its fine squares and streets, are all too numerous to be here particularly mentioned. The parishes in the Bills of Mortality, amount to one hundred and forty-seven; of which ninety-seven are within the walls, seventeen in the liberties without

the walls, twenty-three out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, and ten in the city and liberties of Westminster. Such, on a cursory view of it, is the metropolis of Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. From the openness of the country around, and a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. Its cleanliness, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. London, with regard to the circumstance of navigation, is so placed on the Thames, and has such extensive wet docks, as to possess every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers. To its port are also confined some branches of foreign commerce; as those of Turkey and Hudson Bay, and nearly the whole of the vast East India trade. Thus, London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to the number of inhabitants. To describe the trades and manufactures that are carried on in London, would be to enumerate all that other places in the kingdom are separately noted for, and would include nearly every article of utility or luxury; for such are the facilities which the metropolis affords for the performance of all operations on an extensive scale, and such is the spirit of competition that exists among its industrious and enterprising inhabitants, that whatever speculation in art, manufactures, or commerce, holds out a fair promise for the advantageous employment of capital or talent, is sure to be embarked in and prosecuted with the most unremitting energy. Such is

——London—opulent, enlarged, and still Increasing, London! Babylon of old Not more the glory of the earth than she, A more accomplished world's chief glory now.

# CHAPTER II.

## DIRECTIONS TO THE PRINCIPAL LINES OF STREETS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast size of London, there are few cities through which it is easier to find a desired route, by attention to a few leading points of direction. Persons coming from the north and west of England are placed by the railways in close contact with the great thoroughfare of the New-road, which runs from Paddington to the Bank, and from this there are several leading communications which communicate with the important line of streets which intersects London from west to east. This intersecting line may be considered the principal standard of direction for that part of London situate on the north of the Thames: beginning at the west, it may be described as consisting of Bayswater-road, Oxford-street, Holborn, Holborn-hill, Newgate-street, Cheapside, the Poultry, Cornhill, Leadenhallstreet, and Whitechapel-road; a little further to the south are converging lines, having a slight degree of parallellism, which join the main line at the two extremities of Cheapside. The western subsidiary line consists of Piccadilly, part of Waterloo-place, Pall Mall east, the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill, joining Cheapside through St. Paul's churchyard, and also offering an avenue to the wharfs, the docks, and the Tower, through Cannon-street, Eastcheap, and Great Tower-At the eastern extremity of Cheapside a line diverges to London-bridge, the wharfs Tower, &c. through King William-street.

The lines that cross these longitudinal courses of streets, from north to south, are not so distinct or direct as those from east to west, which we have just described. We shall notice the most important; beginning, as before, at the extreme north-west. Near the Paddingtonstation of the Great Western Railway is the Edgewareroad, which joins the New-road with the western extremity of Oxford-street, and thus places strangers on what we have described as the great intersecting line of the metropolis, and this line may be continued to the Piccadilly-line, divergent through Hyde-park, or Parklane, which are very nearly direct continuations of the Edgeware-road. The other lines of communication. between the New-road and Oxford-street, are Gloucester-place, continued through Park-street to Piccadilly; Baker-street, continued through Audley-street to Picca dilly, and at the north-side of the New-road, forming the chief line of connection with the west side of the Regent's-park, and the suburban district of St. John'swood: Wimpole-street, or Harley-street, connected with the Piccadilly divergent through New Bond-street, and Portland-place, which fronts the Regent's-park, and through Regent-street, connects Oxford-street with Piccadilly, Pall-mall, and St. James's-park, from which it is easy to find the way to the palace, the houses of parliament, and the principal offices of Government. After having passed the Park and Portland-place, pursuing the road to the city, the next great line leading to the south is Tottenham-court-road; a very important thoroughfare, because on its north side it communicates with the great line of road leading to Camden-town, Kentish-town, Hampstead, and Highgate; and on its south side it joins the great intersecting line at the point of junction between Oxford-street and New Oxford-street. From this point there are two lines of communication with the Strand, one through Bloomsbury-street, the Seven-dials, and St. Martin's-lane, which

leads to Charing-cross; and the other through a new opening called Endell-street, continued in front of Covent-garden-theatre, through Bow-street, Charlesstreet, and Wellington-street, into the Strand opposite Waterloo-bridge. Nearly parallel with Tottenhamcourt-road is the line of Gower-street, which is not open for carriages, being stopped by a gate in front of the London University; and between this and King's-cross there are several indirect lines leading to Holborn, through Russell and Bloomsbury squares. The Newroad passes through the centre of Euston-square, on the north side of which is the Terminus of the North Western Railway. Those passengers who, on their arrival at this station, wish to go to the west-end, will find their various routes already recorded in this paragraph. Continuing the line of the New-road, we reach King's-cross, from which there is a divergent line north-westwards by the Pancras-road to the eastern side of Camden-town, and a communication with the middle of Holborn by Gray'sinn-lane; the New-road is continued over Pentonvillehill to the Angel at Islington, from whence there are lines of communication to the west end of Newgatestreet by St. John-street and Smithfield, and to the east end by Goswell-street and Aldersgate-street. The Newroad from Islington takes the name of the City-road, and leads direct to the Bank. To the Bank also converge the north-eastern lines of communication by Shoreditch and Bishopsgate-street, by Mile end and Whitechapel; and the eastern line by the Mile-end-road.

The portion of London on the south side of the Thames presents more intelligible lines of communication, and much more easily remembered, than those we have just described. The great roads from the principal bridges converge at the obelisk in St. George's-fields, or may be described as radiating from the obelisk to the bridges. Taking the former arrangement, we may state that Bridge-street and Westminster-road lead from West-

minster-bridge to the obelisk; Waterloo-road, from Waterloo-bridge to the obelisk; Blackfriars'-road, from Blackfriars'-bridge to the obelisk; Bridge-street, from Southwark-bridge to the obelisk; High-street and Blackman-street, from London-bridge to the obelisk.

To facilitate the stranger's acquisition of a knowledge of the localities of London, it may be well to point out some remarkable spots which ought to have their situations impressed upon the memory, so as to make them centres to which other directions may easily be referred.

The north, or Tyburn end of Hyde-park, stands at the extreme of what we have described as the great intersecting line of the metropolis; it communicates with the western suburbs by Bayswater, with the northern by the Edgeware-road, with the divergent line of Piccadilly through Hyde-park, and opens the extreme line of communication which runs completely across the city, through Oxford-street.

The southern extremity of Hyde-park communicates through Grosvenor-place and Wilton-street with the fashionable squares and streets of Pimlico; through Sloane-street with Chelsea; and through the old western road with Brompton, Knightsbridge, Hammersmith, Kensington, Kew, and Richmond; it commences what we have termed the divergent of the great intersectional line, with which the Piccadilly line unites in St. Paul's churchyand where it joins Cheeneide.

churchyard, where it joins Cheapside.

Trafalgar-square, or Charing-cross, is about the middle of this diverging line; the Piccadilly portion of the line coming into it from the west, and the Strand continuing it towards the east. Through St. Martin's-lane there is a direct communication with Holborn, and the northern parts of London; and through Charing-cross and Parliament-street, the great thoroughfare of Westminster passes, leading to Whitehall, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, and the principal offices of Government. The National Gallery, and the principal

club-houses, are in the immediate neighbourhood. Wellington-street, which crosses the Strand about the middle, is a place that deserves to be noted. Its northern part leads to Covent-garden-theatre; and, by a slight deviation to Drury-lane-theatre. And thence, from Bow-street, through Endell-street, to New Oxford-street and the British Museum. The southern portion of Wellington-street leads over Waterloo-bridge to Southwark and Lambeth. In the Waterloo-road is the Terminus of the South Western Railway. In the immediate vicinity is Exeter Hall, where the meetings of the various religious and charitable societies are annually held; and Somerset House, divided between several scientific bodies and various offices of Government.

Temple Bar is erected at the point of union between the Strand and Fleet-street, and separates the cities of London and Westminster. At the end of Fleet-street, the communication northward with Holborn is through Chancery-lane, which leads to Lincoln's Inn and the new Chancery courts, and terminates in Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn. On the south side of this part of Fleet-street is the Temple; and a little further to the east is another line of communication with Holborn, through

Fetter-lane.

St. Paul's-church yard, by some called the lungs of London, is a central point of some importance to those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the localities and directions of the city. It is entered from the west by Ludgate-hill. There is no passage for carriages on the north side of the church, but this side has many attractions for visitors, since here and in the adjoining streets, such as Paternoster-row, Amen corner, Ave Maria-lane, is the great mart for the literature of the empire. Stationers' Hall, is placed in a small court, to which there is an entrance from Ludgate-hill. Carriages go round the church on the south side, and passing Watling-street, come into the great trunk line of intersection at the

point of junction between Newgate-street and Cheapside, At the north side of this junction is the General Post-Office, from which Aldersgate-street, continued by Goswell-street, leads direct to the New Road and Islington.

The Bank and Royal Exchange form the grand central point of meeting for the great majority of the London omnibuses; and conveyances may be had from thence in these vehicles to almost any part of the city or suburbs. Turning from these magnificent buildings down King

William-street, we reach London-bridge.

Eastwards of London-bridge is the course of the way to the Tower and the Docks. Thames-street, which is intersected by the dry arch of the bridge, runs east and west, parallel to the river, with which it communicates by various small streets and lanes, leading to the wharfs. The greater part of the traffic between London and the south-eastern part of England passes over Londonbridge. At its southern extremity is the Terminus or the Brighton, Dover, and Greenwich Railways. Tunnel recently constructed under the Thames is rather less than two miles lower down the river than Londonbridge. At the north-eastern side of the bridge is a range of wharfs, where passengers embark in the principal steamers for places down the river, or for distant There is probably no part of the metropolis which will give strangers so complete a notion of the business and bustle of London as this bridge and the localities in its immediate neighbourhood.

We have already mentioned that the best points of guidance for the portion of London south of the Thames are the bridges and the obelisk. We recommend strangers to study the lines of communication and the points of direction we have indicated on any ordinary map of London; and when they have done so, we are persuaded that they will have no difficulty in finding their way to any locality that they may desire.



# CHAPTER III.

### RELIGIOUS EDIFICES.

THE religious edifices of London have the most prominent and imposing share in its architectural splendour and from their vast number must interest and surprise the casual visitor; they are therefore particularly deserv-

ing of notice.

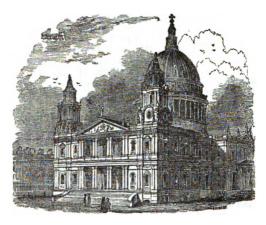
The places of public worship amount to upwards of seven hundred, of which there are three hundred and forty episcopal churches and chapels: twenty are appropriated to the Roman catholics; fourteen to the worship of foreign protestants; and three hundred and seventy to the different sects of protestant dissenters. To complete the enumeration of the religious buildings in London it may be added that there are eight synagogues for the Jews.

Of these it can only be necessary here to call the attention of strangers to those which, by their size or beauty, distinguish the metropolis; or by some striking peculiarity are calculated to awaken curiosity. Those grand national structures—the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster—first demand our attention.

# ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

From its vast dimensions, great height, and commanding position, on an eminence north of the Thames, St.

Paul's Cathedral may be regarded as the most conspicuous edifice in the metropolis, while its architectural merits render it one of the most magnificent. The ancient Gothic cathedral, which originally stood in majestic pomp on the same spot, was destroyed in the great fire of London, A.D. 1666; and the erection of the present building was intrusted to Sir Christopher Wren, under whose direction the first stone was laid, in 1675.



# WEST FRONT.

The highest or last stone, on the top of the lantern, was laid by Mr. Christopher Wren, the son of the great architect, in the year 1710; and thus was this noble fabric, lofty enough to be discerned at sea eastward, and at Windsor to the west, begun and completed in the space of thirty-five years, by one architect, the great Sir Christopher Wren; one principal mason Mr. Strong

and under one bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton; whereas St. Peter's at Rome, the only structure that can come in competition with it, continued one hundred and fifty-five years in building, under twelve successive architects, including Bramante, Raphael, and Michael Angelo, assisted by the police and interests of the Roman see.

The principal entrance or front, which looks westward, is adorned with a rich and beautiful portico, consisting of twelve lofty Corinthian pillars below, and above are eight composite ones, ranged in pairs, supporting a triangular pediment, the entablature of which represents the conversion of St. Paul, sculptured by Bird, in low relief. On the apex of the pediment is a colossal figure of St. Paul, with two equal size at each end, representing St. Peter and St. James; and along the summit of the front are similar statues of the four Evangelists. The angles are surmounted by bell towers, of a chaste and uniform character. The marble statue in front of the portico, and facing Ludgate-street, represents Queen Anne in her robes of state, holding in her hands the emblems of royalty.

There are two other entrances to the body of the church, facing north and south, at each end of the principal transept. They correspond in their architecture, which consists of a semicircular portico, of the Corinthian order, surrounded by statues of the apostles. The tympanum of the north entrance exhibits the royal arms and regalia, supported by angels; and that of the south entrance, a phoenix rising from the flames, the work of Gabriel Cibber, in allusion to the reconstruction of the cathedral after the conflagration.

This cathedral is open for divine service three times every day in the year, the hours varying with the seasons. At all other hours, when the building is closed strangers may gain admittance by knocking at the doors the northern portico and on paving the stated fees,

they are at liberty to view any or all the objects of curiosity which the place contains. From twelve to one is a very favourable time for visiting this building: for not only is the light stronger, and the atmosphere less chilly and damp, but at that time a person attends daily to wind up the clock, who can afford some curious explanations.

•	FEET.
The dimensions of St. Paul's from east to west, within the walls	510
From north to south, within the doors of the	
porticos	282
Its height within, from the centre of the floor to	
cross	340
Ditto, from the vaults below	404
The circumference of the dome within is	300
The diameter of the ball	6
From the ball to the top of the cross	30
The breadth of the west entrance	100
The diameter of the columns of the porticos	4
The height to the top of the west pediment under	
the figure of St. Paul	120
The height of the towers of the west front	287
The circumference of the clock dial	57
The length of the minute hand	8
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The general form of the building is that of a Greek cross, having a magnificent dome arising from the intersection of the nave and transept. From the externa appearance the visitor is inadequately prepared for the effect of the interior; the unexpected loftiness of the vaulting, and of the long range of columns and piers which bursts unexpectedly on the sight, produces an effect of mingled wonder and surprise, which is increased as we come under the dome, and look up to the once gorgeous paintings of Sir James Thornhill illustrative

of the most remarkable occurrences in the life of St. Paul, on the spacious concave. At such a moment the



INTERIOR OF ST. PAUL'S.

inscription over the entrance to the choir, commemmorating the architect, has the merit of striking simplicity and truth. It is in Latin, of which the following is a translation:—

"Beneath lies CHRISTOPHER WREN, the architect of this church and city, who lived more than ninety years, not for himself alone, but for the public. Reader, do you seek his monument? Look around!"

The choir is separated from the body of the church by handsome iron railings. Over the entranee to it is the organ gallery, and an organ erected in 1694, by Bernard Schmydt, or Smith, at a cost of £2000, and supposed to be one of the first in the kingdom. On the south side of the choir is a throne for the bishop, and on the north

side another for the lord mayor; besides hose there is on each side a long range of stalls. The whole are richly ornamented with carvings, by Grinley Gibbons, who was the first, according to Walpole, who succeeded in giving to wood "the loose and airy lightness of flowers; and chained together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each species." In the chancel, or semicircular recess, at the east end, stands the communion table.

Many of the monuments which are ranged around to the memory of distinguished men, particularly naval and military heroes, are of great merit; but there are some to which grave objections may be taken, both for inappropriate design and defective execution. Those which, for various reasons, are most likely to attract the attention of visitors, are the monuments of Nelson, Collingwood, Cornwallis, Abercrombie, Rodney, Bishops Heber and Middleton, Sir W. Jones, Sir J. Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, and Howard, the celebrated philanthropist. The inscription on the last-named monument is from the pen of the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P.

Descending from the body of the church, the visitor is conducted to the crypt, used as the place of sepulture for such as are interred in the cathedral. It is a large, dry, and well-lighted space, with massive arches, some of the pillars of which are forty feet square; forcibly illustrating, by their solidity, the immense weight and magnitude of the fabric they help to sustain. Here, besides the remains of the illustrious men whose monumental records we have transcribed, are preserved some fragments of the wreck of the old cathedral, which, having been thrown aside after the great fire, have since been recovered and placed in a recess under the east window of this subterranean vault. Among them is the effigy of John Donne, D.D. author of the well-known Satures. The figure of the poet is in a winding-sheet, and was originally depicted rising from a vase.



NELSON'S TOMB.

But the chief objects of interest in these subterranean vaults, are the tombs of England's greatest heroes, Nelson and Wellington, in the middle aisle of the crypt. That of Nelson, is situated immediately under the centre of the dome; the sarcophagus of black marble was

designed by Cardinal Wolsey for his own entombment, in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor: it is surmounted with a cushion and coronet, and on the pedestal, are the words HORATIO VISC. NELSON.

A little to the eastward, is

# THE WELLINGTON CHAPEL,

in which are deposited the mortal remains of the "Great Duke."

There are several tablets on the walls of the crypt, and a few altar tombs, to the memory of distinguished architects and artists. The most interesting objects of curiosity, after the monuments and crypts, are the whispering gallery, celebrated for the transmission of the slightest sound along the walls, and not less deserving of note for the impressive view which it affords of the interior of the dome; the library, which, after having been long neglected, is now restored to a state of decent order; the model and trophy room; the clockwork and great bell, the latter of which weighs 11,470 lbs; and the ball and cross. The ascent to the ball is difficult, attended by some danger, and encountered by few. Its interior diameter is six feet, and eight persons may sit within it. Open daily from ten till dusk. The following are the charges of admission:

To vie	w the	Mon	ume	ents	ar	nd l	Bod	ly (	of	the	Ch	ur	$^{ m ch}$		
To the Whispering Galleries and the two Outside															
	Galle													0	6
To the	Ball									,	٠.			1	в
To the	Libra	ary, C	drea	t B	ell,	Ge	om	eta	ica	1 S	tair	cas	se.		
	and l													٠0	6
Clock														0	.2
Crypt,															
										Tot	al			3	<b>2</b>





WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Westminster Abbey may not inaptly be called the pantheon of the glory of Britain, for it is its monuments and remains which render the Abbey so precious to Englishmen and the whole civilised world. Here lie nearly all our kings, queens, and princes, from Edward the Confessor to George II. Here lie most of our statesmen and warriors; and here also lie the mortal remains of our poets, writers, and philosophers, from Chaucer to our own times; together with hundreds of other persons eminent for their rank, patriotism, or talents.

This truly noble specimen of Gothic architecture was originally founded in the seventh century, by Sebert, King of the east Saxons, in the year 610; but it was subsequently destroyed by the Danes, and long continued a mere mass of ruins. Edward the Confessor rebuilt the

abbey and cathedral on a more extended scale, in 1066, when Pope Nicholas IL constituted it the place of inauguration of the kings of England, and gave it the form of a cross, which thenceforward became the pattern for cathedral building in England. Henry III. greatly enlarged the abbey in 1245; but the most remarkable addition made to it was the chapel of Henry VII., which, though in itself an architectural gem, unequalled in England, does not harmonize with the original design. In the general plunder of monasteries and church property, which distinguished the reign of Henry VIII., Westminster Abbey suffered severely; but it was still worse treated by the Puritans in the great civil war, who left it in a most dilapidated condition. The task of repairing this great national edifice was intrusted to Sir Christopher Wren, who performed his task with such ability, that the building was greatly improved, both in solidity of structure and majesty of effect, he having added the two towers at the west end. During the progress of this re-edification, several curious and ancient monuments were brought to light, which may still be seen: among others, the Mosaic pavement, executed under the directions of Robert de Ware, abbot of Westminster, in 1560.

The best external view of the abbey is chained from the open space in the front of the western entrance; where the two great towers have a most sublime and imposing effect: passing round thence, by the north side, the buttresses, of which the repairs have been completed, wil enable the visitor to form some notion of the richness belonging to the details of early Gothic architecture; the contrast of the more elaborate tracery and delicate working on Henry VII.'s Chapel is, however, very great: but passing this over, we come round to the eastern entrance, at Poets' Corner.

The best view of the interior is obtained from the great western door the body of the church presents an impressive appearance, the whole design of the edifice being at once opened to the view of the spectator, with its lofty roof, beautifully disposed lights, and long areades of columns. These pillars terminate towards the east in a sweep, thereby enclosing the chapel of Edward the Confessor, in a kind of semicircle, and excluding all the rest. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, fifteen feet wide, covering the side arches, and



SOUTH AISLE OF THE NAVE.

lighted by a middle range of windows, over which there is an upper range of larger windows; by these and the under range, with the four capital windows, the whole

fabric is so admirably lighted, that the spectator is never

incommoded by darkness, nor dazzled by glare.

In 1735, the great west window was filled with stained glass, representing Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob: Moses and Aaron, and the twelve patriarchs; the arms of King Sebert, King Edward the Confessor, Queen Elizabeth, King George II. and Dean Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester. To the left, in a smaller window, is a painting of one of our kings (supposed of Edward the Confessor); but the colours being of a water blue, no particular face can be distinguished. In the window on the other side is a figure representing Edward the Black Prince. The three windows at the east end contain each two figures. In the left window, the first figure represents our Saviour, the second the virgin Mary, the third Edward the Confessor, the fourth St. John the Baptist, the fifth St. Augustine, and the sixth Melitus, Bishop of London, in the right-hand window. The north, or rose window, was put up in the year 1722, and represents our Saviour. the twelve apostles, and four evangelists, the latter, with their emblems, lay down, two on each side. In 1847. the gorgeous south, or marigold window, was filled with stained glass from designs by Messrs. Ward and Nixon. In the centre is the word "JEHOVAH," surrounded by angels; and in the circle of surrounding lights are thirtytwo subjects illustrative of the principal incidents, miracles, and events in the life and sufferings of the Redeemer. In the twelve lower lights are subjects from Old Testament History. The window of stained glass, in Henry V.'s chantrey, was filled at Dean Ireland's expense; the arms are those of Edward the Confessor, Henry III., Henry V., the Arms of Queens of England, and at the very top of the window, those of the Dean.

The choir is fitted up with oak stalls in the style of architecture of the time of Edward III, from designs by Mr. Blore, the Abbey architect, admirably executed

by Mr. Ruddle, of Peterborough.

At the altar in the choir, just under the centre of the four great pillars under the lantern, the ceremony of the coronation is performed: under the seat of the throne is the "Stone of Fate," on which the kings of Scotland were enthroned, which was brought as a trophy to England in the wars of the Plantagenets. According to tradition, it was the stone on which Jacob laid his head when he had the vision in Bethel.

The names of the several chapels, beginning from the south cross, and so passing round to the north cross, are in order as follows:—1. St. Benedict; 2. St. Edmund; 3. St. Nicholas; 4. Henry VII.; 5. St. Paul; 6. St. Edward the Confessor; 7. St. Erasmus; 8. Abbot Inslip's Chapel, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; 9. St. John, St. Michael, and St. Andrew. The three last are now laid together. The Chapel of Edward the Confessor stands, as it were, in the centre, and is enclosed in the body of the church.

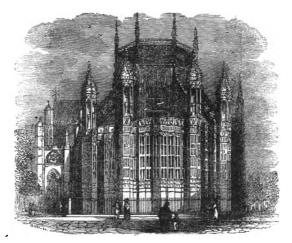
The length of this church from east to west, is three hundred and seventy-five feet, measuring from the steps of Henry VII.'s chapel; from north to south, the breadth is two hundred feet: the width of the nave and sideaisles is seventy-five feet: the height from the pavement of the nave to the inner roof is one hundred and one feet: from the choir pavement to the roof of the lantern

is about one hundred and forty feet high.

# HENRY VIL'S CHAPEL

This magnificent chapel, which adjoins to the east end of the Abbey church, and communicates with the ambulatory by a flight of several steps, was erected by the monarch whose name it bears, as the place of sepulchre for himself and the royal blood of England. It was commenced in 1503, and completed in 1512; and is one

of the most exquisite specimens of florid Gothic in the world. Its cost is said to have been £15,000, equal to £200,000 of our present money. During a period of eleven years (from 1809 to 1822) the exterior of this superb chapel underwent a complete restoration, under the superintendence of the late James Wyatt, Esq., at a cost of about £40,000.



HENRY VIL'S CHAPEL

The ascent to the interior of Henry VII.'s Chapel is from the ambulatory, by steps of black marble, under a stately portico, which leads to the gates opening to the body, or nave of the chapel. On each side of the entrance there is a door opening into the side-aisles. The gates are of brass, most curiously wrought, in the manner of

frame-work, having in every other panel a rose and portcullis alternately. Having entered, the eye will naturally be directed to the lofty ceiling, which is in stone, wrought with such astonishing variety of figures, as no description can reach. The stalls are of brown wainscot,



INTERIOR OF HENRY VIL'S CHAPEL

with Gothic canopies, most beautifully carved, as are the seats, with strange devices, which nothing on wood is now equal to. The pavement is of black and white marble, done at the charge of Dr. Killigrew, once

Prebendary of the abbey. The east view from the entrance presents a view of the brass chapel and tomb of the royal founder; and round it, in the eastern semicircle, are the chapels of the Dukes of Buckingham and Richmond. At the east end of the south aisle is the royal vault; and in the corresponding part of the north aisles is the tomb of the murdered princes. No part of this chapel is more worthy of admiration than the roof, which is nearly flat, and supported upon arches rising from twelve magnificent gothic pillars between the nave and side-aisles.

The entrance to the Abbey is through the eastern gateway, leading to Poet's Corner, opposite the House of Lords. The Poet's Corner, the nave, and north transepts, are free at all times. Guides are in attendance, for the purpose of showing the chapels, from nine till six o'clock every day, except Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and general fasts, at a charge of Sixpence for each person. On entering Poet's Corner, Dryden's monument is on the right-hand, and the entrance to the ambulatory, in which are the nine

Not far from the Abbey stood the Sanctuary, the place of refuge absurdly granted in former times to criminals of certain denominations.

The church belonging to it was in the form of a cross.

It is supposed to have been the Within its precincts was born Edward V.; and here his unhappy mother took refuge with her younger son Richard, to secure him from his cruel uncle, who had already possession of the elder brother.

chapels, next to it.

To the west of the Sanctuary stood the Eleemosynary, or Almonry, where the alms of the Abbey were distributed. But it is still more remarkable for having been the place where the first printing-press ever known in England was erected. It was in 1474, when William Caxton, encouraged by "the great," and probably by the learned Thomas Milling, then Abbot, produced "The Game and Play of the Chesse."



ST. SAVIOUR'S

Southwark, is one of the most ancient and interesting buildings of London; it was founded before the Conquest, and rebuilt in the fourteenth century, the poet Gower being a great benefactor: but it has been grievously disfigured by repairs and supposed improvements.

The church is a noble fabric, of the pointed order, with three aisles running east and west, and a transept like a cathedral. The breadth of the transept is one hundred and nine feet. Twenty-six pillars, in two rows, support the roof; and the chancel and the galleries in the walls of the choir are adorned with pillars and arches similar to those of Westminster Abbey.

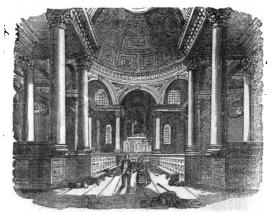
The Ladye Chapel, at the east end, is a very interesting work; happily saved from destruction on making the approaches to New London Bridge, and since restored in

admirable taste.



INTERIOR OF ST. SAVIOUR'S.

Here are numerous monuments of great interest; such as those of William of Wykeham, the poet Gower, and Bishop Andrews. The dramatists Fletcher and Massinger were buried here in one grave. The tower, which is erected on four very strong pillars, is one hundred and fifty feet high, and contains twelve of the finest bells in England. It is memorable as being the place where Hollar drew his Views of London, both before and after the great fire.



ST. STEPHEN'S.

Walbrook. This small but beautiful church was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, between the years 1672 and 1679, and has been universally admired for its elegance and proportion, being by many considered the masterpiece of "The general effect of the interior," the architect. says Carter, "although deprived of its principal lightthe east window-is undoubtedly grand and imposing: and notwithstanding pious feelings are not so immediately the result as when yielding to the solemn impressions inspired by our Gothic fanes, still much deserved praise must be allowed to the merits of the laborious knight in the present instance." It is seventy-five feet long, fifty-six feet wide, and thirty-four feet high. The plan is original, yet chaste and beautiful: the roof is supported and the area divided by sixteen Corinthian columns, eight of which sustain an hemispherical cupols,

adorned with caissons, and having a lantern light in the centre. Over the altar is a picture, by West,—"The Martyrdom of St. Stephen,"—presented by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, in the year 1776.



ST. MARY-LE-BOW.

Cheapside, erected in 1673, by Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of the old church, destroyed by the great fire in 1666.

The principal ornament of this church is its spire, which rises to the height of two hundred and twenty-five feet from the ground, and is much admired for its beauty and proportions; which, for scientific skill of construction, and elegance of elevation, surpasses all other steeples in London. It was repaired, and partly rebuilt, in 1820, in accordance with the original design, by Mr. George Gwilt. "It is beyond question," says an old writer, "as perfect as human imagination can contrive or execute, and till we see it outdone we shall hardly think it to be equalled."

In this church the bishops of London are always consecrated; and here the "Boyle Lectures" are delivered annually, on the first Monday of the month from January to May, and from September to November, in accordance

with the bequest of the Hon. Robert Boyle.

Underneath is an ancient crypt, belonging to the original edifice, built in 1087.

### CHRIST CHURCH,

Newgate-street, erected in 1687, by Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of a church of Franciscans; where, it is said, no less than six hundred or seven hundred persons of distinction were interred. The present church is a handsome structure, with a lofty square tower: the pulpit is carved with representations of the Last Supper and of the four evangelists. The font is of white marble, adorned with alto-relievos. The Spital sermons are preached in this church in Easter week; and here, on St. Matthew's Day, a sermon is annually preached before the lord mayor, aldermen, and governors of Christ's Hospital; after which the senior scholars make Latin and English Orations, in the Great Hall, previously to being sent to the university. Richard Baxter, the nonconformist, is buried within the walls of this building.



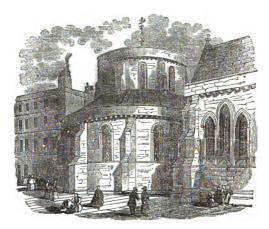
ST. BRIDE'S,

Fleet-street, erected in 1680, by Sir Christopher Wren on the site of the church destroyed by the great fire in 1666. "This church," says Elmes, "is of great strength and beauty: its interior is at once spacious, commodious, and elegant." It is one hundred and eleven feet in length, fifty-seven feet in breadth, and forty-one feet in height; composed of a lofty nave, covered with an arched ceiling; and two aisles, separated below by solid pedestals supporting coupled Doric columns, which support the aisles of the nave and galleries. At the east end is a beautiful stained glass window, by the late Mr. Muss, representing the "Descent from the Cross," after Rubens.

Its handsome tower and well-proporticned spire, which is one of the highest in London, and exceeded by few in the kingdom, was originally two hundred and thirty-four feet in height; but having been injured by lightning in 1764, it was repaired and reduced to its present height of two hundred and twenty-six feet.

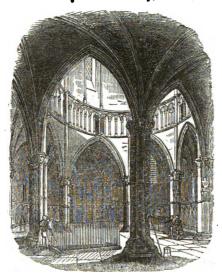
Among the eminent persons buried here, are Richardson, the author of "Pamela;" Sir Richard Baker, author of the "Chronicles;" and Wynkin de Worde, the famous

printer.



THE TEMPLE CHURCH,

Or St. Mary's Inner Temple, belongs to the societies of the Inner and Middle Temple. The western part, or round, is highly interesting, as being one of the earliest specimens of the pointed style of architecture. It was built by the Knights Templars, about 1185, and displays a series of six clustered columns of black Purbeck marble, supporting the same number of pointed arches; over which is a triforium, and a clerestory, with semicircular



TRIFORIL'M.

arches. In the area, on each side, is a series of recumbent effigies of Knights Templars. At the western end is a noble doorway, with several ornamental mouldings, forming a semicircular arch.

The body of the church is of a later date, and is one of the purest examples of the style of the thir-

teenth century. It is eighty-two feet in length by fifty-eight feet in breadth, and is formed into a centre and lateral aisles by five arches on either side, corresponding with the same number of triple windows. The breadth of the centre aisle is the same as the diameter or central space of the circular part, whereby a pleasing harmony is kept up throughout, and unity of plan is combined with great variety of it. The restorations and polychromatic decorations of the interior have been admirably executed, under the able directions of Mr. Sidney Smirke and Mr. Decimus Burton, at the expense of the benchers. On entering the western door, the effect is picturesqu and imposing: it discloses a fine architectural picture, which, while it delights the eye by its varied perspective, strongly excites the imagination by partially revealing what can be fully enjoyed only on a nearer approach to it. The floor is paved with encaustic tiles, by Minton; and the windows at the east end are filled with stained glass, of harmonious design, by Mr. Willement.

# ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE WEST

Fleet-street, erected from the designs and under the superintendence of John Shaw, Esq. F.R. and A.S. in 1832. The tower is of Kelton stone, a very superior kind of freestone, of beautiful colour, from the county of Rutland. Upon the tower is an enriched stone lantern, perforated with Gothic windows of two heights, each angle having a buttress and enriched finial; the whole being terminated by an ornamental pierced and very rich crown parapet. The height of the tower to the battlements is ninety feet; and the whole height of the tower and lantern is one hundred and thirty feet. The body of the church is of fine brick, finished with stone; it is of octagon form, about fifty feet in diameter, and will hold about nine hundred persons.

## ST. CLEMENT'S DANES,

Strand. A handsome structure, chiefly of the Corinthian order; erected in 1680, by Sir Christopher Wren, except the tower, which owes its present elevation of one hundred and sixteen feet to Mr. Gibbs, by whom it was added in 1719. On the north and south sides are domed porticos, supported by six Ionic columns. The altar is carved wainscot, of the Tuscan order; and the chancel is paved with marble. In the vestry is a picture (formerly the altar piece), some of the figures of which are said to be portraits of the wife and children of the Pretender.

Bishop Berkely, celebrated by Pope as having "every

virtue under heaven," was buried here.

#### ST. MARY-LE-STRAND,

Strand: one of the first churches erected by Queen Anne's commissioners, from the designs of Gibbs, and finished in 1723. "It is," says Walpole, "a monument

of the piety more than the taste of the nation."

The exterior has a double range of columns, one over the other, with entablatures, pediments, and balustrades; and in the intercolumniations there are ornamented niches. The western entrance is by a flight of steps, cut in the sweep of a circle, and leads to a circular portico of Ionic columns, covered with a dome and crowned by an elegant vase. The steeple is of the Corinthian order; and is light though solid. The interior walls are decorated with duplicated ranges of pilasters; the east end is semicircular.

This church stands on the spot where in former times stood a famous maypole, made still more famous by its removal in 1718, when it was given to Sir Isaac Newton, as a stand for his large telescope. Pope makes this the locality where the heroes of the Dunciad assemble.

"Where the tall may-pole once o'erlooked the Strand, But now (se Anne and pisty ordain) A church collects the saints of Drury-lane.



ST. MARTIN'S.

St. Martin's-lane, erected between the years 1721 and 1726, at a cost of £37,000, from designs by Gibbs, on the site of a church which was taken down in 1721. At the west end is a portico, which for utility, compact beauty, and perfect unity of combination, is unsurpassed in the metropolis: it

consists of six Cosinthian columns in front, and two on the return, supporting a pediment: the comise and entablature, crowned by a balustrade, are continued along the sides of the church, together with pilasters to correspond with the columns. The tower is surmounted by a fine spire; the whole forming a noble work, not unworthy of Wren in his brightest days; and almost justifies the high eulogy of Savage, in the "Wanderer:"

"O Gibbs! whose art the solemn fane can raise Where God delights to dwell and man to praise."

The interior of the church is a perfect picture of architectural beauty and neatness of accommodation. Columns, of the Corinthian order, support an elliptical arched roof; a form supposed to be particularly adapted to assist the propogation of sound. All the parts are nicely distributed; and nothing can be added and nothing can be taken away. It is complete in itself; and refuses the admission of all other ornament. In the vestry room is a well executed model of the church, also portraits of the incombents since the year 1670, and a bust of Dr. Richards.

# ET. JAMES'

Piccadilly, built by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1684, is a plain edifice, with rusticated stone quoins and architraves. The harmony of proportion in the interior is truly admirable. It is divided transversely by two ranges of Corinthian columns supporting the roof, which have an imposing appearance. Over the altar is some exquisite carving of fruit and foliage, by the celebrated Grimling Gibbons: the elaborate font, of white marble, is also by the same artist; it is supported by a column representing the tree of life, with the serpent twining round its on the bason is a representation of the baptism of Christ in the river Jordan, and two other scriptural subjects.

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Here were buried Dr. Akenside, the author of "Pleasures of the Imagination;" and Tom D'Urfey, the wit and poet of the time of Charles II., who died 1723. A plain stone to his memory is affixed on the south side of the tower. There is also a tablet in honour of Dr. Sydenham.



CHAPEL ROYAL,

Whitehall. This noble room, forty feet high, formerly the banquetting hall, was converted by George I. into a chapel royal, in which service is performed every Sunday morning and afternoon. The ceiling, representing the apotheosis of James I., which is treated in nine comments, was painted by Rubens, and has since been

retouched by Cipriani; the former having received £5000 for his labour, and the latter £2000.

# ST. MARY'S,

Lambeth-walk. This church is remarkable as having afforded a temporary shelter from the rain to Maria D'Este, Queen of James II., who after crossing the water from Whitehall, remained here on the night of December 6th, 1688, till a coach took her to Gravesend. The tower, which is eighty-seven feet high, was erected in 1735, and the body of the church about the close of the fifteenth century. In one of the windows is the figure of a pedlar, and his dog, who bequeathed to the parish a piece of land, still known as Pedlar's Acre. In the south aisle is the monument of the celebrated antiquary, Elias Ashmole; and in the chancel there are several of the archbishops of Canterbury. The churchyard contains the tomb of the Tradescants, founders of the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, erected in 1662, and restored at the expense of the parish in 1773, when the following inscription, originally intended for it, was engraved upon the stone.

Know stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this stone
Lye John Tradescant, grandsire, father, son;
The last died in his spring; the other two
Liv'd till they had travell'd Art and Nature thro',
As by their choice collections may appear,
Of what is rare, in land, in sea, in air:
Whilst they (as Homer's Iliad in a nut)
A world of wonders in one closet shut:
These famous Antiquarians, that had been
Both gardeners to the Rose and Lilly Queen,
Transplanted now themselves, aleep here, and wh n
Angels shall with their trumpets waken men
And fire shall purge the world, these hence shall rise,
And change this garden for a paradise.

#### ST. HELEN'S

Bishopsgate, is a singularly quaint and picturesque struc-ture, and is one of the four London churches which escaped the great fire. Three years before that event, Hatton informs us (1708), "it had upwards of £1,300 laid out in the repair and beautifying thereof: it was last repaired, and the small tower built; in the year 1699." It is but a fragment of the original structure, consisting of a nave and side aisle only. The spot has been sacred ground for ages; for here was a priory of black nuns, founded before the reign of Henry III., by William Baring, Dean of St. Paul's; and another William Baring, one of the Sheriffs in the second year of Edward II. It contains a series of antique open seats; a beautiful Elizabethan pulpit; and an exceedingly curious and beautiful series of monuments, among which may be mentioned those of Sir John Crosby and his wife, the inhabitants of the celebrated Hall adjoining, a building immortalised by Shakspeare; of Sir John Spencer; Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange; Sir William Pickering; William Bury, a friend of Gresham, and "flower of merchants," as his epitaph tells us; and his son, Martin, who was "captain, in the year 1588, at the camp at Tilbury " with many other London worthies.

# ST. GEORGE'S,

Hanover-spuare. Erected in 1724, from the designs of Mr. John James. It has a noble portice of six Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature and pediment above; but behind which is a turret, ornamented with columns, and terminating with a dome. It contains an altar-piece, by West; and a neat marble font.

## CHAPTER IV.

# ROYAL PALACES, AND MANSIONS OF THE NOBILITY.

ARCHITECTURE, the queen of the fine arts, attended by her handmalds, PAINTING and SOULPTURE, presents herself, by a prescriptive right, to the consideration and regard of the SOVERIGN. Monarchs can best appreciate the utility and importance of this noble art—an art which, in imperial and great works combined, displays the mighty and fascinating powers of Painting and Sculpture—of Music and Poetry.—SIR JOHN SOANE.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

At the west side of St. James's Park, is the town residence of Her Majesty, it was built in 1825, from the designs

of Mr. Nash, and occupies the site of Buckingham House, built it 1703, by Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, and settled on the Queen-consort, in lieu of Somerset House. The principal, or garden front, is three hundred and forty-five feet in length, ornamented with statues of Prudence, Temperance, Fortitude, Faith, Hope, and Charity; and has a terrace of the same extent, bounded by two conservatories, in the form of Ionic pavilions. The building, which originally occupied three sides of a square, has been enlarged by the addition of a fourth, fronting the Mall, in St. James's Park, from the designs of Mr. Blore, of the same length as the garden front. One central and two side archways give entrance to the new building and to the court. There are twenty-three windows in each of the two upper stories; the entresol is lighted by panels over the windows of the ground floor; and the top story by openings in the freize of the entablature. The whole is crowned by a balustrade: the dies which form it into panels being each surmounted by an urn. The state apartments, staircases, &c., are on the grandest scale; the floors are of inlaid wood, dispersed in curious devices; and the door frames of richly sculptured marble; whilst the hangings, furniture, and ornaments are gorgeously resplendent.

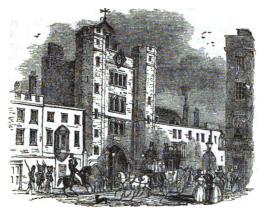
The Palace may be viewed, when the Queen is absent from town, by an order from the Lord Chamberlain, at St.

James's Palace.

The Royal Mews at the rear of Buckingham Palace, contains a spacious riding school, a room for the state harness, stables for the state horses, and houses for 40 carriages, besides Her Majesty's state coach.

The stud of horses and carriages may be inspected by an

order from the Master of the Horse.



ST. JAMES' PALACE.

Pall Mall, directly facing St. James's-street, was erected on the site of a Hospital, founded some time before the Norman Conquest, and subsequently surrendered to Henry VIII., who built a considerable portion of the palace as it now stands.

It is an irregular brick built building, and has little external pretension to palatial grandeur; although its internal accommodations are said to be superior to that of almost any other European palace. Here Her Majesty holds her levees and drawing rooms; and upon birth-day fetes, and other great state occasions, is exhibited a display of magnificence and splendour such as is not elsewhere to be seen.

Admission, by an order from the Lord Chamberlain's office, in the Palace.

The chapel-royal has a choral service; admission to which may be obtained by a small douceur to the attendants.

### KENSINGTON PALACE

Is a spacious brack building, in the style of the early part of the last century; and is situated on the west side of picturesque grounds of about two hundred and eighty acres. It originally belonged to Lord Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, from whem it was purchased by William III., who resided at it; as also Queen Anne, and George L and II. More recently it was the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Kent; and here her present Majesty spent her minority.

The principal attraction is a collection of early German Paintings, formed by the late Prince Consont. Permission to view this collection can be obtained by writing to the

Keeper, Mr. L. Grusser, 13, Fitzroy-square.

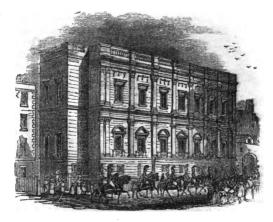
### MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

Pall Mall, was crected for the great Duke of Marlborough, as a mark of the nation's gratitude for his eminent services in the reign of Queen Anne. It has two wings, adorned with rustic stone work.

### WHITEHALL.

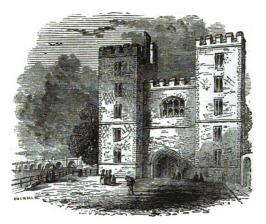
The vast and magnificent edifice called Whitehall was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, before the middle of the thirteenth century. It afterwards devolved to the Archbishop of York, whence it received the name of York-place, and continued to be the town residence of the archbishops till purchased by Henry VIII. of Cardinal Wolsey, in 1530. At this period it became the residence of the court, but in 1697 all was destroyed by accidental fire, excepting the Banquetting House, which had been added to the palace of White-

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# WHITEHALL

hall by James I., according to the extensive and magnificent designs of Inigo Jones, in 1619. This is a noble structure of hewn stone, adorned with an upper and lower range of pillars of the Ionic and composite orders; the capitals and the opening between the columns of the windows are enriched with fruit and foliage. The roof is covered with lead, and surrounded with a balustrade. The building chiefly consists of one room, of an oblong form, forty feet high; converted by George I into a Chapel Royal, in which service is performed every Sunday morning and afternoon. In front of this edifice, on the 30th of January, 1648-9, Charles I. was beheaded, on a scaffold erected for the occasion, having passed to the scene of death through one of the windows.



LAMBETH PALACE,

The town residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is an irregular pile of building, situate on the south bank of the Thames, almost opposite Westminster Abbey. Having been erected at different periods, it displays various kinds of architecture. A considerable portion dates as far back as the thirteenth century. The corners of the edifice are faced with rustic work; and the top surrounded with battlements. In the banquetting room, which has an old carved ceiling, are the portraits of all the primates from Laud to the present time. Juxon's hall (a noble room), forming part of the old palace, has oeen converted into a library, which was founded by Archbishop Bancroft, and increased at successive periods by Archbishops Abbot, Juxon, Laud, Shelden, Tennison, and Secker, till the number of volumes now exceeds 20,000. The chapel, erected in the twelfth century, con-

tains the remains of Archbishop Parker; and in the vestry are portraits of several bishops. The Lollards' tower, at the western extremity of the chapel, contains a small room wainscotted with oak, on which are inscribed several names and portions of sentences in ancient characters, and the walls are furnished with large rings, to which the Lollards, and other persons confined for heretical opinions, are supposed to have been affixed. In the grounds, which are tastefully laid out, are two fig trees of extraordinary size, said to have been planted by Cardinal Pole, about 1558. A new Gothic wing was added by Dr. Howley, the late archbishop, from the designs of Mr. Blore; and the domestic portion of the palace greatly enlarged and fitted up in a style of simple beauty-oak panelling prevailing throughout—contrasting finely with the fretted ceilings and ornaments.

### BRIDGEWATER HOUSE,

Green Park, the residence of the Earl of Ellesmere, erected in 1848, from the designs of Charles Barry, esq. In plan it approaches a square: the south front is one hundred and forty-two feet six inches from east to west; and the west front one hundred and twenty-two feet from north to south; and there are two small courts within the mass to aid in lighting the various apartments. The palace-residences of Rome and Venice have furnished the general types for the elevations, skilfully combined in good proportions: the details are mostly very elegant, and the general effect good.

The picture-gallery, which occupies the whole of the north side of the house, and is carried out a few feet beyond the east wall of the ground floor, on stone landings

and cantilevers, is now opened to the public.



#### APSLEY HOUSE.

Hyde Park-corner, the residence of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, was built by Lord Chancellor Apsley, afterwards second Earl of Bathurst, about 1770, from designs by Messrs. Adams, on the site of the old ranger's lodge. In 1828-9, it was enlarged, and entirely remodelled, under the direction of Sir J. Wyattville. The principal front consists of a centre with two wings, having a portico of the Corinthian order, raised upon a rusticated arcade of three apertures, leading to the entrance wall. The west front consists of two wings, the centre slightly recedes, and has four windows, with a balcony. In the saloon is a noble statue of Napoleon, by Canova.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE,

Charing Cross, is one of the most magnificent town mansions of the nobility, and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the time of James I.; it was built by Bernard Jansen, a Flemish architect. The lion on the central parapet is the crest of the Percies.

### STAFFORD HOUSE

Stable-yard, St. James', the residence of His Grace the Duke of Sutherland. It was commenced in 1825, from designs by Mr. F. Wyatt, and was intended for the residence of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York. On his demise, it was purchased by the Marquis of Stafford, and furnished in the most splendid style. Its form is quadrangular, and it has four perfect fronts, all of

which are cased with stone. The north or principal front, which is the entrance, exhibits a portice of eight Corinthian columns. The south and west fronts are alike; they project slightly at each end, and in the centre are six Corinthian columns supporting a pediment. The east front differs a little from the preceding as it has no projecting columns.

#### BURLINGTON HOUSE,

Piccadilly, erected by Richard Boyle, third Earl of Burlington, on the site of a house built by Sir John Denham, the poet, in the reign of Charles II., who was his own architect.

"Who plants like Bathurst, and who builds like Boyle ?"

It was admired by Horace Walpole, and is thus alluded to by Gay, in his "Trivia:"

"Burlington's fair palace still remains.

Beauty within;—without, proportion reigns;
There Handel strikes the strings, the melting strain.

Transports the soul; and thrills through every vein;
There oft I enter—but with cleaner shees,
For Burlington's beloved by every muse."

The Duke of Portland died here, in 1800, only a few days after he had resigned his scat in the Cabinet.

# CHAPTER V.

#### THE PARKS AND GARDENS.

Fountains and trees, our wearled pride do please, E on in the midst of gilded palaces: And in our towns, that prospect gives delight Which opens round the country to our sight.

Strat.

This splendid city!
How wanton sits she, amidst Nature's smiles;
Nor from her highest turret has to view,
But golden landscapes, and luxuriant scenes,
A waste of wealth, the store-house of the won L.

Foung.

# ST. JAMES' PARK

Was originally formed by Henry VIII., who caused to be drained and enclosed what at that time was little better than a marsh. It was afterwards much improved by Charles II., who employed Le Notre to plant the avenues and form the canal, as also the aviary adjoining, from which the bird-cage-walk took its name. Succeeding kings allowed the people the privilege of walking here; and William III., in 1699, granted the neighbouring inhabitants a passage into it through Spring-gardens. In 1828 it assumed its present appearance, and is now one of the most delightful promenades in the metropolis. On the parade, in front of the Horse-guards, are placed

a Turkish piece of ordnance, captured at Alexandria by the British army, a piece of ordnance captured at Waterloo, and one of the mortars used by the French army to throw shells into Cadiz; its range being said to be three miles, and its weight sixteen tons.

One of the regiments of the foot guards daily parades in this park, between ten and eleven o'clock in the morn-

ing, attended by the band.

In 1857 a chain bridge for foot passengers was thrown across the water between Queen-square and St. James's-street. From different openings in the park some fine views may he obtained of the surrounding buildings.

### THE GREEN PARK.

Previous to the reign of Charles II. the Green Park was occupied by meadows; and it is to that monarch we are indebted for its being converted into an appanage of St. James' Palace. In 1730 it was the scene of a remarkable duel, between the celebrated minister, Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, and John, Lord Hervey. It has recently been much improved, and now forms an agreeable promenade from St. James' Palace to Hyde Park corner.

# HYDE PARK.

This park, which is separated from the Green Park by the width of the street at Hyde Park corner, contains within its precincts about four hundred acres, and derives its name from the Manor of Hyde, given in exchange to Henry VIII. for other lands, at the suppression of the monastery. It has been greatly reduced in size by the building of houses, and by the appropriation of a part to enlarge Kensington Gardens; it is, however, still large; and from the salubrity of the air has been lappily called

one of the "lungs of Lendon." The views from the higher portions of ground are very pleasing; more particularly those to the south and west. The Serpentine



THE SERPENTINE.

river, which forms a lake at the junction with Kensington Gardens, is crossed by a flat bridge of five arches, erceted from the designs of Sir John Rennie. On the lower, or Knightsbridge side, are the barracks of the life guards. The grand entrance is at Hyde Park corner, Piccadilly, by a handsome gateway erected from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton, divided into five leading parts, consisting of three arched entrances and two connecting colonnades; the centre one being the widest, and decorated with coupled Ionic columns. The colonnades are open, and support a beautiful entablature. The frieze is ornamented with basso relievo, representing a triumphal equestrian procession.

Vast numbers of persons assemble here on a Sunday afternoon, chiefly on the esplanade from Piccadilly to Kensington Gardens, on the north side of the Serpentine. Horsemen of every grade, and vehicles of every description, are then to be seen; and costumes as various as the climes which produce them: altogether forming a scene of extraordinary attraction. It is also much frequented during the season by the aristocracy on week days, from four to six o'clock.

A house has been erected by the Humane Society on the margin of the Serpentine, for the reception of such as by accident are immersed in the water; and every

precaution is taken to prevent the loss of life.

### THE REGENT'S PARK

Is situated on the north side of the metropolis, between the New-road and Hampstead. In the reign of Elizabeth this was a royal park and residence; at the restoration it passed into the hands of private individuals: when on its reverting to the crown, in 1814, it was again converted, under the direction of Mr. Nash, into a park, by the prince regent, afterwards George IV., from whom it derives its name. It is nearly of a circular form, and consists of four hundred and fifty acres, laid out in shrubberies, adorned with a fine piece of water, and intersected with roads, which are most delightful rides or promenades in fine weather. There is an artificial lake, over which are throws some neat suspension bridges. In the enclosure are several villas; and in the immediate neighbourhood are various ornamental terraces; named York, Cumberland, Cornwall, Hanover, Gloucester, and Connaught, some of which have handsome houses, inhabited by persons of wealth and distinction, in various styles of architecture.

#### KENSINGTON GARDENS.

The entire circumference of these delightful grounds is about two miles and three quarters. They were tastefully laid out by Bridgman, Kent, and Brown, in the French style of the seventeenth century, under the direction of Caroline, queen of George II. Though somewhat formal, there is a pleasing variety of wild and cultivated garden and pasture ground. The perspectives are charmingly arranged; and the water is so dispersed as to produce the best possible effect.

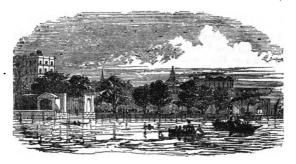
The gardens are open daily till sunset; and are much frequented during the season by fashionables in the afternoons of the week days, and the public generally on Sundays. During the months of June, July, and August, the band of the life guards, or Oxford blues play in the afternoon (twice a week) in the gardens near

the Serpentine.

### THE VICTORIA PARK

Is situated in Bishop Bonner's Fields. It was first opened in 1847, for the recreation of the east side of London. Its extent is about two hundred and ninety acres, or rather more than the area of St. James' Park. It is bounded on the west by the Regent's Canal, on the south by Sir George Duckett's Canal, and on the north by Grove-street-lane, and is approached by roads leading from Spitalfields and Bethnal-green.

It has been most admirably laid out, under the direction of Mr. Curtis, and in a few years will, no doubt, become one of the chief ornaments of the metropolis.



THE TEMPLE GARDENS,

Are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Thames, on the South side of the Temple. The garden of the Inner Temple is laid out and kept in good order. It is of considerable extent, chiefly covered with greensward, surrounded on three sides with beds of flowers, and has a gravelled walk, or terrace on the bank of the river, commanding fine views of Waterloo and Blackfriar's bridges, and Somerset House. This garden forms a delightful promenade during the summer evenings, when it is open to the public from six o'clock until dusk, commencing the first week in June.

During the months of October and November, these gardens are radiant with a gay profusion of Chrysanthemums, of every size and hue, the successful cultivation of which by the gardener Mr. Broome, has rendered the Temple Gardens, one of the most attractive flower shows of the Season, and the gardens are then freely open to the public.

The Middle Temple has likewise a garden, but much smaller, and not so pleasantly situated; as also a small enclosure, in the centre of which is a fountain, which pleasingly diversifies the scene.

### BATTERSEA PARK,

Extends the whole distance between Battersea Bridge and Nine Elms, and from the bank of the river to the public road across Battersea Fields, making the length of the purk about two miles, and its width a little more than a mile. A carriage drive, fifty feet in breadth, extends along the bank of the Thomas, and the handsome suspension hidge thrown across the river, connects it with Chelsea.

The plantations like those in the Victoria Park, are too young to produce nuch effect at present.

### THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

Exhibition Read, South Kensington. This Arcadian Garden, as it has been not unaptly termed, is not an example of what is called the English style, but is a purely geometrical arrangement, in which architecture and sculpture are scarcely subordinate features. The principles of Landscape gardening were not applicable here. It was impossible to represent wild nature in a frame; the problem to be solved was how to reconcile the exigencies of a garden for the enjoyment of large masses of people, with the striking architectural features in which it was enclosed.

It is proposed to collect and exhibit in these gardens all that is most interesting in the gardening world, whether the result of hosticultural skill or of artistic tasts. The long Areades secure visitors from the risk of bad weather, the Comservatory, which is never to be heated excessivily will afford a pleasant place of resert to the lovers of flewers, and the beautiful grounds become the most charming promenade in the west of the metropolis.

Open daily to Subscribers. The Public will be admitted during the continuance of the International Exhibition, on the shilling days, at a charge of six-pence each person.

# THE ROYAL BOTANIC CARDENS,

Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 18 acres in extent. The Royal Botanical Society was incorporated in 1839, for the promotion of betany in all its branches, and its application to meeticine, art, and manufactures; also for the prometion of extensive botanical and ornamental gardens, within the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. The winter garden, designed by Mr. Decimus Burton, is a scenario of great attraction, and the grounds are laid out with much beauty. Three exhibitions are held annually in the months of May, June, and July.

### CREMORNE GARDENS,

Are situated on the north bank of the Thames, just above Battersea-bridge. The grounds are pleasantly laid out, and form an agreeable promenade on a Sunday afternoon, when the public are admitted; but every visitor is expected to take a refreshment ticket to the amount of six-pence. During the summer season there are a series of amusements, every evening, together with aquatic tournaments, &c.

Admission, One Shilling. Omnibus fare Six-pence. Steam boats convey visitors from all the piers to Chelsea,

fare three-pence.

# THE SURREY GARDENS,

Manor-place, Walworth. These delightful gardens originally formed by Mr. Cross, have been entirely rearranged, and by artificial means have been relieved of that flat and level appearance which formerly detracted from their beauty.

The new music hall, a handsome and substantial building of gothic architecture, will hold nearly 10,000 persons.

Open daily. Admission, One Shilling.

### THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

Regent's Park. These gardens, which were opened in 1828, were the first of the kind in this country, and are superior to any other for the same purpose in the world. They owe their origin to the energy of the late Sir Stamford Raffles and Mr. Vigors, M.P. The grounds are extensive, and so laid out as to best suit the numerous animals located within it, and at the same time with an unfailing attention to the picturesque beauty of the general arrangement. During the summer months they are a source of great attraction. The buildings are from designs by Mr. Decimus Burton. The animals are exhibited in paddocks, dens, and aviaries, suited to their various habits.

Open daily, from nine A.M. to sunset. On Sundays to Fellows only. Admission, one shilling; on Mondays sixpence. Clarke's Guide Book to the Gardens, may be had

at the entrance, price six-pence.

# THE BOTANICAL GARDENS,

Chelsea; established in 1676, by the Company of Apothecaries, as a Physic Garden. It is nearly square, and covers about two acres of ground; the southern side being bounded by the river, and the nothern by the main street of Chelsea, the whole being surrounded by a lofty wall.

Open daily, except Sandays. Admission, by tickets, to be obtained at Apothecaries' Hall, or through the inter-

vention of members of that body.

# LORD'S CRICKET GROUND,

St. John's Wood. Here the most important matches take place during the season, the particulars of which will be found in the leading sporting papers, Admission, 6d.

# CHAPTER VL

### LEGISLATIVE AND LEGAL ESTABLISHMENTS.



THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER,
OR NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The old Houses having been destroyed by fire, Oct. 15th, 1834, the present magnificent structure was commenced, from the designs of C. Barry, Esq. in 1840, and

is now rapidly approaching completion. The river-front includes the residence for the Speaker at the north end. the corresponding terminal towards the south being the residence for the Usher of the Black Rod. Between the two extremes, and comprising what are called the curtain portions, are the libraries for the House of Peers and the libraries for the House of Commons: in the immediate centre is the conference-room for the two Houses. All this is on the principal floor, about fifteen feet above the terrace, or high-water mark. The whole of the floor above the libraries, and overlooking the river, is appropriated to committee rooms for the purposes of Parliament; the Peers occupying about one-third towards the south, and the Commons two-thirds towards the north. The House of Pears and House of Commons are situated in the rear of the front building, or that next the river; and will, when completed, he enclosed also towards the west, so as to be entirely surrounded by Parliamentary offices.

The plan of this truly national chifice is cancedingly simple and beautiful. The Central hall, an estagon of seventy feet square, is reached through St. Stephen's Hall and Porch, communicating, by solid fights of steps, with Westminster Hall and farming an approach of unequalid magnificence. From the Central Hall, a considor to the month leads to the Commons' Lebby and House of Commons; and a carnifor to the south, to the Poers Lobby and the House of Peers. In a line with the House of Lords, still farther to the south, are the Victoria Hall, the Royal Gallery, and the Queen's Bobing Room, communicating with the Royal Staircase and the Victoria Tower, at the south-west corner of the pile, now rearing itself in Abingdon-street, intended for her majesty's state entrance.

The construction throughout is externally of hard magnesian lime-stone, from North Austone, in Yorkshire, mear Worksop, Notts. It is a heastiful close-grained stone, of a texture considerably harder than Portland, and somewhat warmer in colour. The interior stone-work is from Caen. The bearers of the floor are of castiron, with brick exches turned from girder to girder; the entire reofs are of wrought-iron, covared with cast-iron plates gaivanized; so that the carcases of the entire buildings are fire-press, not any timber having been used in their construction. The whole building stands on a bed of concrete, twelve feet thick; and the materials already used include from eight to nine hundred thousand tens of stone, twenty-four millions of bricks, and five thousand tons of iron.

Some idea of the magnitude of this national edifice may be formed when it is stated that the Palace to the eastward presents a frontage of nearly one thousand feet. When complete, it will cover an area of nine statute acres: the great tower, at the south-western extremity, which has already been raised to the heighth of ninety feet, will ultimately reach the gigantic elevation of three hundred and forty-six feet. Towers of lesser magnitude will crown other portions of the building. Fourteen halls, galleries, vestibules, and other apartments of great capacity and noble proportion will be contained within its limits. It comprises eight official residences, each firstrate manaious: twenty corridors and lobbies are required to serve as the great roadways through this aggregate of edifices: thirty-two noble spartments facing the river will be used as committee-rooms. Libraries, waitingrooms, disting-rooms, and clerk's offices, exist in superabundant measure: eleven greater courts and a score of minor openings give light and air to the interior of this superb fabric. Its cubic contents exceed fifteen millions of feet; being one-half greater than St. Paul's: and it contains not less than between five and six hundred distinct spertments, amongst which will be a chapel for Divine worship, formed out of the crypt of old St. Stephen's.

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Is situate on the northern side of the building, about two hundred yards east of the Victoria Tower; the exterior presents no enriched architectural features; but its massive walls are well proportioned and please the eye by their solid appearance. As seen from the House-court, the exterior shows a low and boldly embattled portion, resting on an arcade of flattened arches, with windows of square form, traceried, and having moulded weathertables; a string-course, with paterce, runs along above the windows. This portion serves as the Corridor of the House, and projects many feet from the main building. Above this, the six finely proportioned windows of the House are seen; and between each a plain massive buttress. The windows have weather-tables; and a stringcourse, with paterce, decorates the walls above the windows, whilst lofty battlements crown the whole.

The interior presents a noble room, ninety feet by forty-five feet; and in heighth forty feet: without doubt the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in Europe. The general effect on entering is gorgeous in the extreme: such a blaze of gilding, carvings, and coloured decorations is not to be elsewhere found in England; whilst the noble proportions of the apartment, the elaborately carved panels, and the brilliant colours which meet the eye on every side, contribute to produce a coup-d'-eil at once startling and beautiful. At the upper end is the throne, which her Majesty occupies on state occasions; to the right is a chair for the Prince of Wales; and to the left a corresponding one for Prince Albert. The Lord-Chancellor sits immediately below the throne, on what is called the wool-sack; and to the right and left are benches, covered with red Morocco leather, for the exclusive use of the peers. There is a bar across the House at the end opposite the throne, without which the Usher of the Black Rod is stationed. Access to the

House during the sitting of parliament may be obtained on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, when the Lord-Chancellor hears appeals; and on Saturdays, from eleven till five o'clock, by tickets, to be had by application at the Lord-Chancellor's office, every Saturday.

### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

is almost of the same dimensions as the House of Lords; being eighty-three feet in length from wall to wall, and forty-five feet in width. The ceiling is divided into eighteen compartments by moulded ribs, each space being again subdivided into panels. During the session of Parliament, admission to hear the debates may be obtained by an order from a member.



WESTMINSTER HALL.

#### WESTMINSTER HALL

New Palace-yard, was built as a banquetting room to the ancient palace of Westminster, by William Rufus, in 1097, and considerably enlarged by Richard II. in 1397. It is one of the largest rooms in Europe unsupported by pillars, being two hundred and thirty-eight feet long, sixty-eight feet broad, and ninety feet high; and has a most noble carved roof, of chestnut wood, most curiously constructed, and of a roble species of Gothic.



WITEMOR OF WESTMINSTER HALL

It is everywhere adersed with angels, supporting the arms of Richard II. or those of Edward the Confessor; as is the stone moulding that runs much the Hall, with the hart couchant under a tree, and other devices of the former monarch. Parliament often sat in this Hall. In 1097, when it was extremely ruinous, Richard II. built a

temporary room for his parliament, formed of wood, and covered with tiles. The fine Gothic windows at the extremities were reconstructed in 1820, and the whole Hall repaired and beautified during the two following years, and again partially after the burning of the houses of parliament, in 1834. The front is adarmed with two stone towers, ornamented with rich sculpture; and on the centre of the roof is a lantern of considerable height, erected in 1821.

The Courts of Chancery, Enchequer, Queen's Bench, and Common Pleas, have been held in different apartments of this Hall ever since the reign of Henry III. It was within these walls that Charles I. was brought to trial, in 1648. It has also been used for the trials of peers, and other distinguished persons, accused of high treason, or other crimes and minimum, for. In the Hall likewise are held the coveration facts of the asvereigns of England.

### THE LAW COLLETS.

Westminster: exected from the designs of Sir John Soane. These courts form a handsome samp along the west side of Westminster Hall; but it is to be regretted that the architecture does not harmonic with that venerable structure, and still less with the facial style of the new Houses of Padisment. They compains the Court of Chancery, the Courts of Common Plans, Embloquer, and Queen's Beach; all of them being committee on two sides, from the Hall and from the except, free.

The brilliant elegacore of the har is here exerted during term time; and an hour may be pleasantly em-

ployed in attending to the rallies.

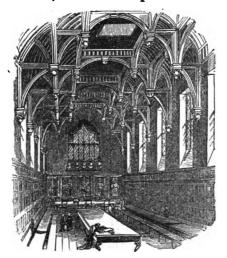


#### THE TEMPLE

Those bricky towers.

The which on Thames' broad aged back do ride,
Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers:
There whilom went the Templar Knights to bide,
Till they decayed through pride.—Spenser.

The temple is an irregular pile of buildings, so called from having been anciently the residence of an order denominated Knights Templars, who settled here in the reign of Henry II. Led by indolence and luxury from the rigid obligations of a religious life, they were suppressed in 1310, when their vast possessions fell to the



INNER TEMPLE HALL

Knights of St. John, who soon after let the buildings on this spot to students-at-law, and n the possession of that class it has since continued. It is now divided into two societies, called the Inner and Middle Temples, and having the name, in common with other law societies in London, of inns of court. There are two entrances from Fleet street; that of the Inner Temple opposite the south end of Chancery-lane; and the other, to the Middle Temple, nearer to Temple-Bar.

The Inner Temple Hall is a small but fine room, ornamented with portraits of several of the judges. Before the Hall is a spacious garden, laid out with great care and kept in perfect order. It lies along the river, and has a spacious gravel walk or terrace on the water's edge. In the summer evenings it is an agreeable and much frequented resort. Open from six o'clock till dusk.

The Hall of the Middle Temple is spacious and elegant, and has been the scene of many festive meetings. The garden is small, but pleasant and retired; and is said to nave been the scene of the first fatal quarral between the Houses of York and Lancaster.

### LINCOLN'S INN,

Situated to the south of Holborn, and adjoining Chancery-lane, derives its name from Henry de Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, who had a stately mansion on this spot, which, just before his death, in 1310, he appropriated to the study of the law. It has a handsome chapel, built by Inigo Jones, in which is a tablet to the memory of Mr. Spencer Percival; a spacious hall; and a library, well stocked with books and manuscripts, on parliamentary, udicial, and forensic subjects. Contiguous to the Hall is the Vice-Chancellor's Court, erected in 1816.

#### THE NEW HALL,

Limedn's Ina-fields. This noble building was erected in 1844, from designs by Philip Hardwick, Esq. R. A. for the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn. It contains a dining hall, one hundred and twenty feet long, forty-five feet wide, and fifty-four feet high; and library capable of containing thirty thousand volumes, for the benchers and students. The external walls are of red brick and stone; and the reof an open timbered one, of the character of those used in the sixteenth century, about the period when the Inn was established for the study of the law. A fine terraced walk is formed on the east side of the building, and continued to the northern extremity of the garden.

### GRAY'S INN,

Adjacent to Holborn, received its name from the family of Gray, of Wilton, who acquired a residence here, and demised it, during the reign of Edward III. to certain students-at-law. The chief ornament of this Inn is the spacious garden behind it, which, according to tradition, the great Lord Bacon frequented.

These Inns are governed by the respective neachers, who permit none but professional persons to reside in them, a rule to whick the minor inns are not so strictly

subjected.

## THE MMS OF CHANCERY.

Lyon's Ixw, Wych-street.—Formerly a common inn, having the sign of a lion. It is an appendage to the Inner Tample.

SYMOND'S INN, Chancery-lane.—This was formerly the station of the Masters in Chancery, until they were removed to their present more commodious offices, in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

THAVIE'S INN, Holborn, south-side.—The property of the society of Lincoln's Inn. It formerly belonged to John Thavie, in the reign of Edward III. from whom it derives its name.

New Inn, Wych-street.—Adjoining Clement's Inn, and an appendage to the Middle Temple.

BARNARD'S INN, Holborn, south-side. — Belongs to Gray's Inn. In the Hall, which is somewhat small, are two busts, and portraits of several eminent legal functionaries.

CLIFFORD'S INN, Fleet-street. — Near St. Dunstan's church. Formerly the mansion of Lord de Clifford. In the Hall is an oak case, of great antiquity, in which are preserved the ancient institutions of the society.

CLEMENT'S INN, Strand.—Contiguous to St. Clement's Dames. In the Hall is a portrait of Sir Matthew Hale, and five other pictures. In the garden, which is small, there is a sun-dial, supported by a figure of a negro, brought from Italy by Lord Clare. This and the last-mentioned Inn are also dependent on the Inner Temple.

FURNIVAL'S INN, Holborn, north-side.—In the reign of Richard II, this was the town manion of Sir William le Furneval. In 1819, Mr. Peto, who holds it on a long lease, rebuilt the whole Inn, in a substantial style, with convenient suits of chambers.

STAPLE'S INN., Holborn, south-side.—Is an appendage to Gray's Inn. It formerly belonged to the merchants of the Staple. In the Hell are portraits of Charles II. Classen Anne, Lord Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor Cowper, and Lord Camden; and casts of the twelve Cassars, on brackets.

## CHAPTER VII.

#### THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Architecture has its political uses; public buildings being the ornaments of a country. It establishes a nation, draws people and commerce, and makes the people love their native country, which passion is the original of all great actions in a commonwealth. Modern Rome subsists still, by the ruins and imitation of the old: as does Jerusalem by the Temple of the Sepuichre, and other remains of Helena's zeal.—Sir Christopher

# THE TREASURY AND HOME OFFICE,

Whitehall, consists of a range of buildings extending for 296 feet, from Downing Street, to the Horse Guards. It was erected in 1824, on the site of some old offices connected with the Treasury, from designs by Sir John Soane. In 1847, a new front, from the designs of Sir Charles Barry, R.A., was erected, in which design he has successfully united the offices of the Privy Council, the Board of Trade, and the Treasury in one handsome pile of building. Its Corinthian pilasters, bold cornice, and attic superstructure, form a line of finished and elegant architecture.

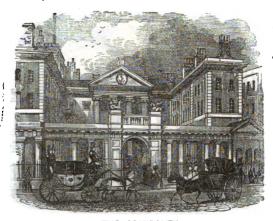
The cock-pit of Whitehall Palace, formerly occupied the site of the original Treasury buildings. The structure of the time of Charles II., was appropriated for Government Offices in the reign of Queen Anne. The Treasury Board holds its meetings here; at the head of the table used for that purpose, is still placed the royal throne. The premier, who is always first Lord of the Treasury, has an official residence within the walls.



THE HORSE GUARDS,

Whitehall, It consists of a centre and two wings, erected in 1754, by W. Kent, at an expense of £30,000, in the centre of which is an arched roadway to St. James' Park, and above, in the middle, a cupola containing an excellent clock, which is illuminated at night. Projecting into the street, are two alcoves of stone, in which mounted sentries in full uniform daily mount guard. The reliefs are furnished by a squadron of the Household cavalry, stationed on duty at the Horse Guards night and day; one guard marching in from their barracks at Knightsbridge or the Regent's Park, and the other marching out daily at 11 o'clock.

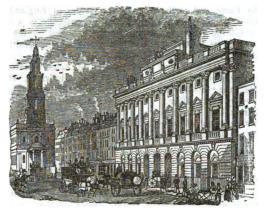
The parade every morning from 10 to 10.30 in the rear of the Horse Guards, is an object of interest, particularly on the Royal birthday (May 24th), when the troops are inspected by the Duke of Cambridge, the General\_Commanding-in-Chief, with a brilliant staff.



THE ADMIRALTY,

Built by Ripley, in the reign of George II., on the site of a mansion called Wallingford House; it is a heavy building, receding from, but communicating with, the street by advancing wings; the portico of the main building is a tasteless specimen of the Ionic order. The court is enclosed by a stone screen, designed by Adams, and decorated with naval emblems. Here the higher departments of the business of the navy are transacted, and the Lords of the Admiralty have houses. In the board room are some exquisite carvings by Grinling Gibbons, and in the room to the left as we enter the hall, the body of Lord Nelson lay in state, previous to its interment in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A series of portraits of Secretaries of the Navy, from Pepys, to the present time, is preserved in the residence attached to that office.



SOMERSET HOUSE.

Strand. One of the most elegant and spacious buildings in the metropolis; -was commenced in 1775, after the designs of Sir William Chambers, and completed in 1827. It consists of one vast square, the side facing the river having a little terrace; the entire edifice measures eight hundred feet. The northern and southern fronts are formed of masonic buildings in a rustic style. The centre of the southern side is ornamented by an arcade, supported by four columns, which forms the principal entrance to the whole structure. The Strand front is composed of a rustic basement, supporting colums of the Corinthian order, crowned in the centre with an attic, and at the extremities with a balustrade. The attic which distinguishes the centre of the front, is divided into three parts by four colossal statues, placed on the columns of the order, and terminates in a group formed of the arms of the British empire, supported on one side

by Fame, and on the other by the Genius of England. In the spacious court, directly facing the entrance, is a statue of George III. when young, finely executed by the elder Bacon; at his feet the River thames is pouring wealth and plenty from a large cornucopea.

The east, west, and south sides of this noble building, are Government Offices, including the Admiralty, Inland Revenue, Stamps and Taxes, Audit Department, and Legacy Duty Office. The new west wing in Wellington Street, 300 feet long was built by Mr. Pennethorne, in a style corresponding with the original edifice. It is occupied by the Inland Revenue Department.

### THE INDIA OFFICE.

Victoria Street, Westminster. The affairs of the Secretary of State for India, are at present conducted in a portion of the Westminster Palace Hotel, erected on the site of the Almony, where Caxton set up his press, until the new offices in Downing Street are erected.

# THE WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall. The house, which stands back from the road, was built for the Duke of York, son of Frederick, Prince of Wales. Here is the chief office of the Secretary of State for War, and the offices of the civil administration of the Ordnance department, including the direct control of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich.

# COLONIAL OFFICE,

14, Downing Street. A government office for conducting the multifarious business, between Great Britain and her numerous colonies. The head of the office is called the Secretary for the Colonies, and is always a cabinet minister.



THE MINT.

Tower Hill. A handsome edifice, in the Grecian style, erected in 1811, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, having a centre and wings, and an elevation of three stories. The centre is ornamented with columns, above which is a pediment containing the royal arms, and the wings with pilasters. The roof is enclosed with an elegant balustrade. The interior is lighted with gas, and every advantage derivable from mechanical contrivance has been introduced to facilitate the operation of the coinage.

The coining room contains eight presses, each coining four or five thousand coins in an hour. Application to view the interior must be made, in writing, to the Master; the order is not transferable, and available only for the day specified. Open from ten till four.

Omnibuses to the Minories or London Bridge, are the nearest points of approach, except by cab.

# CHAPTER VIII.

### COMMERCIAL EDIFICES.

Where has commerce such a mart, Serich, so througed, so drained, and so supplied; As London?—Cowres.



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,

Cornhill. The first Exchange, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, was destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666. A new edifice was erected at the expense of the

City and the Mercers' Company, which was opened in 1699. This magnificent pile was destroyed by fire in January, 1848; soon after which, the erection of the present building was commenced under the auspices of Mr. Tite. The principal front faces the west, and exhibits a handsome portico of eight Corinthian columns supporting a tympanum, richly sculptured by Sir R. West-macott, R.A. The east end of the building is ornamented with a clock tower that contains a set of chimes consisting of seventeen bells, the largest, or tenor bell, weighing a ton. The merchants' area is larger than that of the old Exchange, the central part being, like that also, open to the sky. The dimensions of the area are 170 feet by 112, and of the open part 116 feet by 58; it is approached by the entrance already described at its western extremity, and corresponding ones on the cast, north, and south sides. The ambulatory is separated from the open portion by arches and columns, the interior being arranged after the best examples of such open and uncovered courts in the palaces and buildings of Italy. Lloyd's Coffee-house occupies a large portion of the first floor at the east end. The principal room is a magnificent apartment, ninety feet long by forty feet wide, in addition to which there is the subscribers' room, almost as large. A self-registering anemometer and rain-gauge, erected by Mr. Follett Osler, of Birmingham, is a remarkable feature in the furnishing of the building. records, on paper prepared for the purpose, by its own automatic motions, the force and direction of the wind for every minute of the day, the quantity of rain that falls, and the periods of greatest humidity.

The statue of her Majesty, in the quadrangle, is by Lough, and those of Queen Elizabeth, and Charles II., at the east end, are by Watson and Gibbons; on the north side of the building, are statues of Sir Thomas Gresham, by Joseph, and Sir Hugh Middleton, by Carew. On the paved court in front of the Exchange, is a Drinking Fountain.



THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Threadneedle-street. The first portion of this vast building was opened for business June 1st, 1734, but was soon found insufficient for the immense and increasing business of the Bank; and some neighbouring houses were purchased to increase its dimensions. In 1788, Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Soane was appointed architect, and to him are due the principal ornaments of the building, particularly the rotunda, a fine octagonal hall, fifty-seven feet in diameter, surmounted by a dome. The whole building is of stone. The court-room, the payhall, the different offices, the vestibule, the governor's apartments, directors', cashiers', and the necessary offices, employ eleven hundred clerks. The arrangements are

most perfect; and nothing can surpass the order and regularity of this colossal establishment. In the vestibule is a curious clock, which by ingeniously contrived mechanism indicates the hour in six different offices where dials are placed. The affairs of the Bank of England are regulated by a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, who are annually elected.

Strangers are admitted during the hours of business, from nine till four o'clock, and will be gratified, on visiting the great hall, with a fine marble statue of William III.,

by whom the Bank was founded.

# THE STOCK EXCHANGE,

Capel-court. A neat plain building, erected in 1801, from the designs of Mr. James Peacock: the expense being defrayed by a subscription amongst the principal stockbrokers, of fifty pounds transferable shares. No person is allowed to transact business here unless ballotted for annually by a committee: persons so chosen subscribe fifteen guineas each. The hours of business are from ten to four o'clock.

# COMMERCIAL HALL,

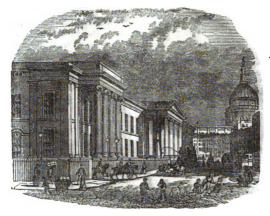
Mincing-lane: erected by subscription in 1811, for the sale of colonial produce of every description, from the designs of Mr. Joseph Woods, and contains five public sale-rooms, a large coffee-room, several show-rooms, and numerous counting-houses, let out to various merchants. The front is ornamented with six Ionic columns, between which are introduced five emblematical devices, in bassorelievo, executed by Bubb: representing Husbandry, Science, Britannia, Commerce, and Navigation.





THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

Lower Thames-street. This grand and extensive pile was built from the designs of David Laing, Esq. by Messrs. Mile and Peto, at an expense of £255,000, and first opened for business in May, 1817. It is four hundred and ninety feet in length, and one hundred and eight feet in breadth. The river-front is of Portland stone, divided into two compartments by statues, and has a very imposing appearance. The two principal entrances are in Thames-street: they lead by halls, more commodious than vast, to the grand staircase conducting to the porticos, which are on each side of the long-room; the latter, which is in the centre, is one hundred and ninety feet long and sixty-six feet wide. The long-room contains about one hundred departments appropriated to the different branches of the Customs. Some of the offices are fire-proof, in which are deposited nightly the books, papers, and other important documents.



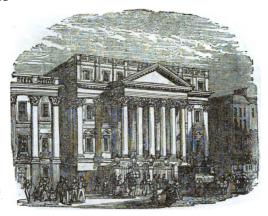
THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

St. Martin's Le Grand. This extensive building, one of the best conducted establishments in Europe, was begun in 1818, from the designs of Mr. (now Sir R) Smirke; and was ready for public business in 1829. The front is four hundred feet in length. It consists of a centre and two wings, having a portico of the Ionic order.

The ground floor is appropriated to offices: the first floor to the board-room and the secretary's offices; and the second and third floors to sleeping rooms for the clerks of the foreign office and for servants.

The receipts of the Post-office, which originally amounted to only £5,000, and until 1783 never exceeded £146, 00, annually, now amounts to the enormous sum of £2,400,000.

The great hall is a thoroughfare; it is eighty feet long, sixty feet wide, and fifty-three feet high.



THE MANSION HOUSE,

Mansion-house-street, the official residence of the Lord Mayor during the term of his mayorality, was erected from the designs of the elder Dance; the first stone being laid in 1739. It is built of Portland stone, and has a portico of six lofty fluted Corinthian columns in the front; the same order being continued both under the pediment and on each side. The basement story is rustic, and on each side are steps leading to the portico; in the centre of which is the principal entrance. The pediment is ornamented with an emblematic bas-relief, by Sir Robert Taylor, intended to represent the dignity and opulence of the City of London.

The Egyptian Hall is a noble apartment, designed by the Earl of Burlington, which extends ninety feet, through the entire width of the building, and is capable of holding four

hundred persons at dinner.

The Lord Mayor sists daily at the Mansion House, to examine offenders, hear affidavits, sign papers, &c.

### MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Aldersgate-street. The great increase in the business of this office during the last few years, and the very insufficient accommodation for the public in the General Post-Office, led to the erection, in 1847, of the present building; a handsome and commodious edifice, admirably suited to the purpose for which it is intended. Open daily, from ten till four o'clock.

#### NEW CORN EXCHANGE.

Mark-lane: erected in 1827, from the designs of Mr. George Smith. It has a receding hexastyle Grecian Doric portico, having the arms of the United Kingdom, with agricultural emblems and an inscription. Adjoining is the Old Corn Exchange.

### COAL EXCHANGE,

Lower Thames-street: erected in 1849, from the designs of Mr. Bunning, the architect of the corporation. It presents two distinct elevations, connected by a circular tower one hundred feet high, within the re-entering angle formed by the two fronts. The building is faced throughout with Portland stone, and contains on the ground floor, in addition to suits of offices, an area of upwards of four thousand superficial feet, for the meeting of the merchants, including a circle sixty feet in diameter, the whole height of the building, covered with a glazed dome of cast-iron ribs, supported on each story by ornamented cast-iron stauncheons. This, from its magnitude and novelty of design, forms a prominen' feature of the building.



#### **GUILDHALL**

King-street, Cheapside: built originally in the year 1431, but being greatly damaged by the fire of 1666, the present edifice, with the exception of the front, was erected in its place. It is one hundred and fifty-three feet long, fifty feet broad, and fifty-eight feet high; and is sufficiently large to contain seven thousand persons. The present front, erected in 1789, from the designs of Mr. Dance, consists of three divisions, separated by fluted pilasters; and above in the centre, are the city arms. The Hall is 153 feet long by 48 feet broad, and 55 feet high, and is capable of containing 6000 persons, to the east of the Hall is a raised platform, on which the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other members of the corporation sit: it also serves as a hustings at the city elections. On the windows of this platform appear the ensigns of the Orders of the Bath, Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick, which are well executed.



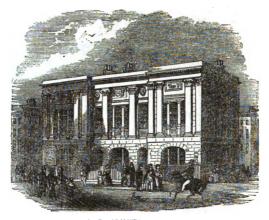
INTERIOR OF CUILDHALL.

At the upper end of the Hall are statues of Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and Charles I., brought from the Chapel of the old Guildhall; and against the side walls are monuments to Earl Chatham, by Bacon; to William Pitt, by J. G. Babb, with an inscription by Canning; to the Duke of Wellington, by Bell; to Lord Nelson, by Smith, and Alderman Beckford, by Moore. On each side of the west window, are the figures of the giants Gog and Magog.

In the council chamber is a good collection of paintings, several of which were presented by Alderman Boydell; and a marble statue of George III. by Chantrey. The council chamber is open daily, from ten till three o'clock,

Admission to the IT-11 for-

Admission to the Hall free.



THE TRINITY HOUSE,

Town-Hall: erected in 1793-5, from the designs of Mr. Samuel Wyatt. This corporation was founded in 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy, who was the first master, and died in 1541. It has the superintendence of the shipping interest, examines and licenses pilots for the Thames, erects light-houses and sea-marks, and many other matters connected with maritime affairs. In the secretary's office is a beautiful model of the Royal William; and in the court-room are portraits of several eminent naval characters, as also a flag taken from the Spaniards, in 1598, by Sir Francis Drake. Open daily. Admission by an order from the secretary.



### CHAPTER IX.

#### THE PORT OF LONDON AND THE DOCKS.

It is a fact not a little interesting to Englishmen, and combined with our insular station, in that great highway of nations, the Atlantic, not a little explanatory of our commercial eminence, that London occupies nearly the centre of the terrestrial hemisphere.—SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

The visitor who desires to appreciate the power, the wealth, and the world-wide commerce of London, in all its varied phases, will naturally be desirous to see the docks, the shipping, and the river below bridge, in which are to be found concentrated, the evidences of a commerce, and of a concourse of nations, the like of which has never vet been seen, and is calculated to astonish the most heedless observer. A more striking contrast than that between the appearance of the east and west ends of London, can scarcely be conceived: instead of the numerous fashionable equipages and the gaily-dressed throngs of pedestrians, which crowd the spacious and handsome streets of the west end, the stranger will find himself in a region, half land, half water, in which the population are chiefly sailors and Jews, and the businesses all that pertains to ships and shipping; and ever and anon, he will be startled by the figure-head of a ship, or a bowsprit thrusting itself between the houses into the street, while the atmosphere is an olio of smells more powerful than savoury, and justifies a doubt as to our basis being on terra firma.

The port of London, as actually occupied by shipping, extends a distance of four miles: the average width of the water way being from four hundred to five hundred yards. It is divided into the lupper, Middle, and Lower Pools, besides the space between Limehouse and Deptford.

The more important docks are situated on the north side of the Thames, and are the St. Katherine's, the London, the Regent's Canal, the Victoria, and the East and West India Docks. On the south side, are, the Commercial. and the Grand Surrey Canal Docks. Of these, the nearest to the city, are



THE ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS,

situated immediately adjacent to the Tower of London, and are approached from Tower Hill. The dock-house being opposite the Mint, and forming together with that building, and the various edifices that compose the Tower, a sufficiently picturesque view, comprise a water area of eleven acres, consisting of two docks opening into each other. There is but one entrance into the river.

#### THE LONDON DOCKS,

Are next to the St. Katherine's, the entrances of the two being in the same street, and but a few hundred yards apart. The warehouses and vaults are truly extraordinary, and the volume of value of their contents, cannot but overwhelm a beholder. The great tobacco warehouses will alone contain 24,000 hogsheads of tobacco, and are rented by government at £14,000 a year. The tea warehouses are capacious enough to hold 150,000 chests of tea; while the vaults covering an area of 18 acres, will contain the incredible quantity of 60,600 pipes of wine.

# THE EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCKS,

Are situated at Limehouse and Blackwall, and can be easily reached either by the Blackwall Railway, from Fenchurch Street, or by the Waterman steamers, which call at the river piers from Hungerford-pier. They are in nothing remarkable, beyond those already described, save in their vast dimensions. The water acreage is one hundred and twelve acres, and the capital paid up, is £2,000,000.

## THE COMMERCIAL DOCKS.

Are situated at Deptford, on the south side of the river, between the Thames and the Grand Surrey Docks; they consist of five spacious and commodious docks, covering an extent of fifty acres, and were first opened in 1807.

# THE VICTORIA DOCKS,

Are situated on the northern bank of the Thames, on an open tract of land known as the Plaistow-marshes, and have ready access to the heart of the city, by means of the Blackwall Railway.

### CHAPTER X.

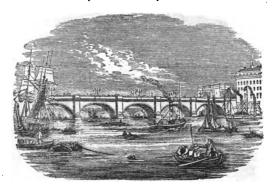
# THE THAMES, THE TUNNEL, AND THE BRIDGES.

In splendour with those famous cities old,
Whose power it has surpassed, it now might vie.
Through many a bridge the wealthy river rolled,
Aspiring columns reared their heads on high,
Trumphant ianes graced every road, and gave
Due guerdon to the memory of the brave.—SOUTHEY.

### THE THAMES.

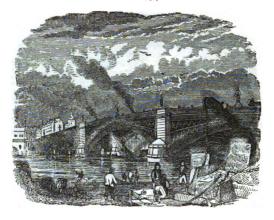
This noble river, the real source of the greatness and wealth of the metropolis, as also one of its chief ornaments, rises two miles south-west of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire; it becomes navigable for barges of eighty tons, at Lechlade, one hundred and thirty miles above London, and continues gradually to increase the volume of its waters, until at London Bridge it is a quarter of a mile broad, and navigable for ships of seven hundred or eight hundred tons, while below Greenwich, by ships of the largest burthen. The entire course of the river from its source is about two hundred miles; the tide flows up to Richmond, which following the winding of the river, is seventy miles from the sea-a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. The water, however, is not salt much higher than Gravesend, which by the river is thirty miles from London; but at very high tides, or after long easterly winds, the water at London Bridge is frequently brackish.

# THE THANES, THE TUNNES, AND THE BRIDGES. 101



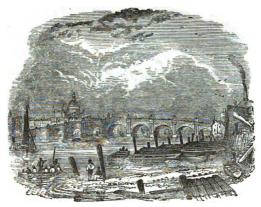
LONDON BRIDGE.

This noble bridge is situated at the eastern extremity of Gracechurch-street and King William-street, and connects the city with the borough of Southwark. It consists of tive immense semi-elliptical arches, exceeding in extent the span of any other stone bridge in Europe; the centre one being 152 feet span, and the other four 140 feet each. It was commenced in 1824, from the designs of Mr. Rennie: the first stone having been laid by the Duke of York, on the 27th of April, 1825. It was opened on the 1st of August, 1831, by his late majesty William IV., with all the pomp and ceremony which such an important occasion demanded. The architect having died during the progress of the work, it was completed by his son, in conjunction with Mr. Joliffe. The total length of the structure is 1.005 feet; breadth 56 feet; and the height from low-water mark 60 feet. The carriage-way is thirty-six feet wide; and the foot-way nine feet; 120.000 tons of stone were used in the construction; and the total cost, including approaches, was £1,458,311 8s. 11d.



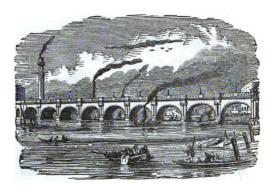
### SOUTHWARK BRIDGE

Was originally projected by Mr. John Wyatt, and commenced in September, 1814, under the direction of John Rennie, Esq. It is of cast-iron, and consists of three wide arches, the centre arch of two hundred and forty feet span, and those at the ends two hundred and ten feet each. The centre arch exceeds in span, by four feet, the famous iron bridge at Sunderland; and that of the Rialto of Venice by one hundred and sixty-seven feet. The weight of the iron is three thousand six hundred and eight tons; the distance between the two abutments is seven hundred and eight feet; and the entire expense of the construction approached £800,000. It was opened in March, 1819. Toll one penny.



BLACKFRIARS' BRIDGE.

This elegant structure leads from Farringdon-street to the Surrey-road, and is a most essential medium for the traffic of the metropolis. It was built after the designs of Mr. Robert Mylne, and completed in the year 1769. It consists of nine elliptical arches, the centre of which is one hundred feet wide. The whole length of the bridge is nine hundred and ninety-five feet. The first stone was laid the 30th of October, 1760; and the bridge completed about the latter end of the year 1768, at an expense of £152.840 3s. 10d. It commands a fine view of St. Paul's Cathedral, as well as both sides of the river, including the Tower, the Monument, Somerset House, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, and upwards of thirty churches. A thorough restoration of the whole fabric was commenced in 1837. The old balustrades have been removed, and the steepness of the ascent much diminished.



WATERLOO BRIDGE,

West of Somerset House. This noble bridge, designated by M. Dupin, the celebrated French engineer, "a colossal monument, worthy of Sesostris and the Cæsars." and which Canova called the first structure of the kind in the world, was begun in 1811, from the plans of Mr. G. Dodd; but in consequence of some misunderstanding with the proprietors, that gentleman resigned the superintendence, when it was confided to Mr. Rennie. It was opened the 18th of June, 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, when the Prince Regent, the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished persons were present.

The bridge is entirely built of Cornish moor stone, except the balustrades, which are of Scotch granite: it consist of nine arches, each of one hundred and twenty feet span. The piers, which are twenty feet thick, stand upon three hundred and twenty piles, driven into the bed of the river, there being one pile to every yard square. The length of the piles is about twenty feet,

and the diameter about thirteen inches. At each extremity of the bridge are handsome stairs to the water. The dimensions of the structure are as follows; length of the stone work between the abutments one hundred and twenty feet; length of the road to the Surrey side, which is supported by forty brick arches (under one of which the street is continued from Narrow-wall), twelve hundred and fifty feet; length of road supported on brick arches on the Strand side, four hundred feet; width of carriage road twenty-eight feet; and of each foot pavement seven feet: span of each arch one hundred and twenty feet; extent of water-way, in the clear, one thousand and eighty feet. The four toll-lodges are neat appropriate Doric structures, at each of which is a clever contrivance for the purpose of checking. Toll one half-penny.

#### HUNGERFORD BRIDGE,

Communicating between Hungerford-market, Charingcross, and York-road, Lambeth. A light and elegant suspension bridge, for foot passengers, consisting of four broad chains, erected by Mr. Brunel, at a cost of £106,000. The total weight of the chains, consisting of two thousands ix hundred links, is seven hundred and fifteen tor Toll one halfpenny.

## WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

As viewed from the river has a very fine effect, enhanced in no small degree by its noble octangular piers of granite, and its expansive iron arches of elliptical curvature, each of their class being amongst the finest examples of granite and iron work in England. This new and very elegant bridge was designed by Thomas Page Esq., Civil Engineer, under whose direction the works were carried out by Mr. Harris, the practical managing engineer. The structure is in the Gothic style, and harmonises admirably with the Houses of Parliament, and being nearly level in its roadway, tends to give that building additional height which was interfered with by the excessive rise of the old bridge.

#### LAMBETH SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

This light and elegant bridge which connects Lambeth with Westminster, was erected in 1862, and is a great convenience to the inhabiants of the surrounding districts.

#### VAUXHALL BRIDGE.

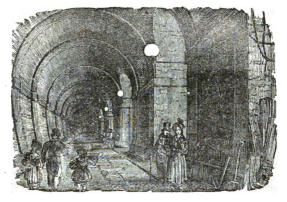
Unites Lambeth to Millbank, and is of great convenience to those who pass between it and Hyde Park-corner. It was criginally projected by Mr. G. Dodd; but the present elegant edifice was constructed by Mr. Walker. The first stone, on the Surrey side, was laid in September, 1813, by Prince Charles, the eldest son of the Duke of Brunswick (so soon after killed at Waterloo), and the bridge was completed in 1816, and opened in July. It consists of nine costiron arches, of equal span, resting on rusticated stone piers; the arches are seventy-eight feet in span, and twenty-nine feet in height; and the total length is eight hundred and sixty feet. The cost was about £150,000. Toll one penny.

# CHELSEA SUSPENSION BRIDGE,

Connecting Pimlico and Chelsea with Battersea Park. A handsome structure commenced in 1851, from designs by Mr. Page, and opened for public trafficin April 1858.

# THE THAMES, THE TUNNEL AND THE BRIDGES. 107

Looked at from the gardens of Chelsea Hospital, or better still, from a distant boat on the river, it appears like a fairy structure, with its beautiful towers, gilded and painted to resemble light-coloured bronze, and crowned with large globular lamps, diffusing sunny light all around; and the effect is heightened by the highly picturesque lodges at either end of the bridge. Toll, to foot passengers, \(\frac{1}{2}d.\); vehicles, &c., various rates; Sundays free. Cost £88,000.



THE TUNNEL

Rotherhithe and Wapping. This extraordinary undertaking, projected and executed by Sir I. K. Brunel, was commenced in 1825, the first stone of the descent for pedestrians, on the south side of the river, near Rotherhithe Church, having been laid by W. Smith, Esq. the chairman of the company, on the 2nd of March, 1825;

and after surmounting almost incredible obstacles it was completed, and opened in 1843, and by its means a communication has been established between Rotherhithe and Wapping.

The Tunnel is considered one of the most astonishing and marvellous constructions of modern times. It consists of two arches built of brick; carriages as well as foot passengers will pass through it: the passages are well lighted with gas, placed in each of the arches. Its dimensions are as follow: length thirteen hundred feet, width thirty-five feet, height twenty-two feet, width of each arch fourteen feet, thickness between the vault of the Tunnel and the Thames above fifteen feet. Cost £446,000. Toll one penny.

#### THE STEAM BOAT PIERS

Near cach of the bridges, and at some of the wharves, on the city side, are spacious piers, for the accommodation of the vast traffic now carried on by the river steamers below bridge. From London Bridge to Chelsea, or any of the intervening piers, passengers are conveyed, for a fare of two-pence. There are also steamers which carry passengers from London Bridge to Westminster Bridge (Surrey side) for one penny; and from Dyer's Hall Wharf, near London Bridge, to the Adelphi Pier, Strand, for one half-penny, These are very convenient and cheap modes of conveyance, and afford a pleasing relief from the crowd and turmoil of the thronged thoroughfares of the Strand and Cheapside.

# CHAPTER XI.

## THE MONUMENTS AND PUBLIC STATUES.

The national statues of Kings, and of distinguished public characters which are open to the view of every passing traveller in London, are worthy of more notice, generally speaking, than they receive.



THE MONUMENT,

Fish-street Hill. This noble column, of the fluted Dorie order, was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in commem-

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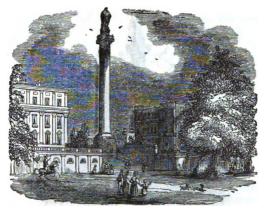
moration of the great fire of 1666, which destroyed nearly the whole of the metropolis from the Tower to the Temple Church. On the west side of the pedestal is a bas-relief, by Cibber, emblematical of this fearful event, in which King Charles is seen surrounded by liberty, genius, and science, giving directions for the restoration of the city. The diameter at the base is fifteen feet, and the beight of the shaft one hundred and twenty feet; the cone at the top, with its blazing urn of gilt brass, measures forty-two feet; and the height of the pedestal is forty feet. Within the column is a flight of three hundred and forty-five steps of black marble, by which access can be had to the iron balcony, from which a noble prospect of the vast metropolis and the surrounding scenery is obtained. It was commenced in 1671 and completed in 1677, on the spot where formerly stood the parish church of St. Margaret. The inscription on the pedestal, ascribing the conflagration to the treachery and malice of the Papist faction, and which gave rise to the couplet of Pope.

"Where London's column, pointing to the skies, Like a tall bully lifts his head and lies!"

Having been universally considered to be unjust, has been erased. Open daily. Sundays excepted, from eight o clock till sunset; admission threepence; explanatory description threepence.

## THE YORK COLUMN,

St James' Park. A plain Doric column, surmounted with a colossal bronze statue of the Duke of York, by Sir Richard Westmacott. The pedestal and shaft are of fine granite. The plinth, or base of the pedestal, is twenty-two feet square, and the pedestal eighteen feet



THE YORK COLUMN.

the circumference of the shaft is eleven feet six inches, decreasing to ten feet two inches at the top; the abacus is thirteen feet six inches square. The Duke is represented in a flowing robe, with a sword in his right hand, and in the left one of the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The height of the figure is thirteen feet six inches: the total height of the column, exclusive of the statue, one hundred and twenty-four feet. The interior of the column may be ascended by a winding staircase, of one hundred and sixty-nine steps, lit by narrow loopholes. From the top stair a doorway opens to the exterior of the abacus, which is enclosed with a massive iron railing, from which a most magnificent view of the surrounding scenery may be obtained. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from twelve till three o'clock: admission sixpence. No charge for children under three years of age.



THE NELSON MONUMENT

Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross.

A monumental pile,
Designed "for Nelson of the Nile"
Of Trafalgar and Vincent's heights,
For Nelson of the hundred fights."—Croker

This noble column was erected from the designs of Mr William Railton, who chose the Corinthian order, as being the most lofty and elegant in its proportions, and as never having been used in England for this purpose. The shaft is placed upon a pedestal, having on its four aides basso-relievo of Nelson's four principal engagements, viz.: St. Vincent, Copenhagen, Nile, and Tra-

falgar; these basso-relievo being eighteen feet square, and the figure of Nelson in each seven feet high. The pedestal is raised on a lofty base, at the angles of which are African lions, in a recumbent position. The shaft is uniformly fluted throughout, the lower and upper torus being ornamented with leaves. The capital is taken from the bold and simple example of Mars Ultor, at Rome; and a figure of Victory is introduced on each side. From thence rises a circular pedestal, ornamented with a wreath of laurel, and surmounted by a colossal statue of Nelson, sculptured by E. H. Bailey, R. A.

# THE CRIMEAN COLUMN,

Broad Sanctuary, Westminster. This column consists of a highly decorated plinth of Gothic form, sustaining a polished red granite shaft, banded about midway of its height with a richly carved belt, above are hung the shields of the "Old Westminster" Scholars, officers who fell in the Crimean war, of whom Lord Raglan was the chief. A cap of white stone surmounts this, carved with foliage, upon which again is raised the immediate pedestal of the statue of St. George slaying the Dragon, by Mr. J. R. Clayton.

# THE GUARD'S MEMORIAL,

Waterloo Place, Pall Mall. John Bell, Sculptor. Erected in honor of the Guards who fell in the Crimea. The pedestal is of granite and in front is a bronze group, representing a man of each of the three regiments, viz, the Coldstream, Grenadier, and Fusileer Guards. Each figure is in full marching costume, as they fought at Inkermann. A figure of Honor also in bronze, surmounts the whole. The total height of the memorial is about 36 feet. At the back is a trophy of real guns taken from Sebastapol.

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#### PUBLIC STATUES.

RICHARD I .- An equestrian statue. New Palace Yard. Westminster. BARON MAROCHETTI.

HENRY VIII.—Full length, over the entrance to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield.

EDWARD VI.-St. Thomas' Hospital. A bronze statue.

SCHERMAKERS.

QUEEN ELIZABETH .- Full length, St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street. This statue was formerly placed on the western side of Ludgate, and is referred to by Defee, in describing that structure, as "a fine figure of the famous Queen Elizabeth." On the demolition of the gate, in 1760, the statue was placed against the east end of the old church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet-street. In 1839 it was placed in its present situation, being mounted in a niche flanked with two pilasters, above the entrance to the perochial schools on the east side of the new church, facing Fleet-street.

CHARLES I .- Charing-cross. A fine bronze equestrian statue, originally the property of the Earl of Arundel, for whom it was cast by LE SUBUR, in 1633, but was not placed in its present situation till the decline of the reign of Charles II. The pedestal is the work of Grinling Gibbons.

CHARLES II. - Soho-square. A pedestrian marble statue; at the feet are four emblematic figures, representing the

rivers Thames, Severn, Trent, and Humber.

JAMES II.-Whitehall Gardens. A bronze statue, in the dress of a Roman emperor, with a chaplet on his head, GRINLING CIBBONS. His right hand, in which there was formerly a truncheon, is gracefully extended. On the pedestal appears the date of 1686. Presented to James LI. by Tobias Rustat, keeper of Hampton Court, the year before the abdication of that monarch.

QUEEN ANNE.—Queen-square, Westminster.

length statue.

WILLIAM III.—St. James's-square. A full length statue.

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QUEEN ARRE.—West front of St. Paul's Cathedral, F. Berd. A full length statue of white marble. At the base are figures of Britain, France, Ireland, and America.

GEORGE L.—Grosvenor-square. An equestrian statue, gilt; VAN NOST. Enected in 1726, by Sir R. Grosvenor.

GEORGE II.—In front of Greenwich Hospital. A marble statue in the costume of a Roman emperor, RYBERAGH. Sculptured out of a single black of white marble, which weighed eleven tons, captured from the French by Sir George Rocke, and presented to the hospital by Sir John Jennings, governor during the reign of that monarch.

George III—A bronze equestrian statue, M. C. WYATT.

Erected in 1836.

"A work of ability, and creditable to the artist. The figure of the horse is by far the best part; beautifully proportioned and full of animation. Its evident intention is to represent a high-bred horse in a state of elegant and impatient subordination, and a calm regal superiority on the part of the rider, whom we are to suppose saluting his beloved subjects, or returning perhaps the salutation of a regiment. It is not pleasant to find fault with any thing that argues cleverness, and industry, and a purpose; but the work is overdone, and it is not characteristic. George III., whatever may have been his craft in some respects, or his self-possession in others, was a man both of plain habits and vehement impulses. He does not present himself to the imagination as a rider in a state of composure on a dandified palfrey. He and his horse should alike have been sturdy and unaffected: and, of the two, the expression of restlessness should have been on the human side."—LEIGH HUNT.

George IV .- South-east corner of Trafalgar-square.

A bronze equestrian statue, Sir F. CHANTREY.

WILLIAM IV.—King William-street, London-bridge Full length granite statue, S. NIXON. Erected in 1844. The likeness is admirably caught and preserved; and

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the costume is that which the king most affected, the uniform of an English admiral, with the addition of a cloak; the well-arranged folds of which give a fulness and dignity to the whole. The pedestal, designed by Mr. Kelsey, is simple in its design, without being meagre and unsatisfactory. It bears a general resemblance, not pushed so closely however as to become eccentric, to the capstan of a ship; and it rests on a plinth representing a coil of rope.

QUEEN VICTORIA—In the quadrangle of the Royal Exchange. A marble statue: LOUGH. Erected in 1845.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.—In the vestibule of Lloyd's. A full length marble statue: LOUGH.

Erected in 1837.

WILLIAM, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, the "Butcher" of Culloden.—Cavendish-square. An equestrian statue, gilt, in the full military costume of his time: CHEW. Erected in 1777, by Lieutenant-general Strode, "in gratitude for private kindness, and in honour of his public virtue."

EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT.—Park-crescent, Portlandplace. Pedestrian bronze statue, on a granite pedestal: GARAGAN. The figure is heroic, that is, between the natural and colossal size; in a field-marshal's uniform, over which are ducal robes and the collar of the order of the Garter. Erected by public subscription.

"The attitude is graceful, and the likeness is well pre-

served."-Britton.

"This statue is in a manly energetic style; but coarse

in execution and vulgar in conception".-- ELMES.

FRANCIS, DUKE OF BEDFORD.—Russell-square. A colossal pedestrian bronze statue of the Duke in his parliamentary robes; one arm resting on a plough, the other grasping the gifts of Ceres: Sir R. WESTMACOTT, R. A. Erected 1809. The pedestal is ornamented with rural objects; and at his feet are figures of children, emblematic of the four seasons.

Duke of Wellington.—West front of the Royal Exchange. A bronze equestrian statue: Sir F. CHAN-TREY. Erected June 18th, 1844.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.-Hyde Park-corner. A colossal bronze equestrian statue: M. C. WYATT. Erected

in 1846.

The arch upon which this colossal work is placed, and which has been the cause of so much contention between the critics and the committee, was erected from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton; and is of elegant proportions, florid decoration, and exquisitely finished workmanship; and had it been finished according to the original design of the architect would have been one of the finest modern triumphal arches in existence.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—In front of the White Tower. A full length marble figure, eight feet high, upon a granite pedestal, ten feet in height: Mr. MILNER. His grace is represented uncovered, attired in a plain military coat, with a cloak loosely suspended from his shoulders with cord and tassel.

LORD ELDON.-School, Wandsworth-road. A full

length figure. SIR RICHARD WHITTINGTON.—Whittington's Almshouses, Highgate.

SIR ROBERT CLAYTON.—St. Thomas's Hospital.

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT.—Burton-crescent. A seated
bronze statue: CLARKE. Erected by public subscription. LORD GEORGE BENTINCE .- Cavendish Square. A full

GEN. SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—Trafalgar Square.

full length bronze statue, ADAMS.

Major-General Sir Henry Havelock.—Trafalgar Square. A full length bronze statue, BEHNES. The General stands with his left hand resting on his sword hilt, and the right enveloped in a military cloak.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART .- West-end of Cheapside.

A bronze statue, Behnes.

length statue, CAMPBELL.



WILLIAM PITT.—South side of Hanover-square. A colossal bronze statue, on a granite pedestal: Sir F. CHANTREY. One of the noblest of our public statues:

erected by his admirers, in 1831.

"In person, Pitt was tall, slander, well-proportioned, and active. He had blue eyes, rather a fair complexion, prominent features, and a high capacious forehead. His aspect was severe and forbidding; his voice clear and powerful; his action dignified, but neither graceful nor engaging; his tone and manners, although usbane and complacent in society, were lofty and even arrogant in the senate.

CHARLES JAMES FOX. — Bloomstury-square. A colossal statue, seated, habited in a Roman consular toga, and holding Magna Charta: Sir R. Westmacott, R.A. It is placed on a massive pedestal of granita, inscribed "Charles James Fox, erected 1816."

"The statue is admirably executed, and the artist has preserved a characteristic and correct delineation of the form and features of the great patriot."—BRITTOM.

GEORGE CANNING.—Old Palace-yard, Westminster. A colossal bronze statue, on a granite pedestal: Sin R. WESTMACOTT, R. A. Erected in 1832.

"Canning!
Who, bred a statesman, still was borms wit.
And never, even in that dull house, could'strame.
To unleaven'd prose thine own poetic flame;.
Our last, our best, our only Orator."—Byron.

The figure is to be admired for its simplicity, though altogether it has more stateliness than natural ease. The likeness is strikingly accurate, and bears all the intellectual grandeur of the orator. He was buried in the north transpot of Westminster Abbey, where a monument, by Sir F. Chantrey, is erected to his memory.

WILLIAM HUSHISSON,—In the vestibule of Lloyd's. A full length colossal marble statue: GIBSON, Presented

bv Mrs. Huskisson. 1848.

DR. JANNER.—Kensington Gardens. Seated bronze statue. W. C. Marshall.

ROBERT ASKE.—In front of the Haberdashers Almshouses, Hoxton. A full length statue, erected in honour of Robert Aske, Esq. citizen and haberdasher, of London, founder of this hospital.



STATUE OF ACHILLES

ACHILLES.—Hyde Park. A colossal bronse figure twenty feet high, and weighing thirty tons. Sin R. WESTMACOTT, R.A. Cast from artillery taken at Salamanca. Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo. Eracted by a public subscription of ladies to the memory of the great and important victories of the Dake of Wellington.

### CHAPTER XII.

#### THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

Considering the vast extent and wealth of the British capital, it might be expected that it should possess an ample fund of amusement for its enormous population. This, in truth, it does—th theatre, of course, holding the first rank. The English stage is conspicuous as having produced some of the most able writers, and the best actors, ever seen in the world.

### HER MAJSETY'S THEATRE

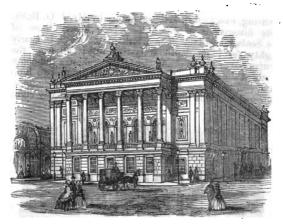
Haymarket. One of the most fashionable places of amusement in the metropolis, having been established to gratify the increasing taste of the public for exquisite music and elegant dancing. The present edifice was erected chiefly by M. Novosielski, on the site of the former theatre built by Sir John Vanbrugh, and destroyed by fire in 1790. The interior has not undergone any material alteration since its completion; but the exterior was not finished until 1820, when it assumed its present appearance under the direction of Mr. Nash and Mr. G. Repton. Three sides of the building are encompassed by a colonnade, supported by cast-iron pillars of the Roman Doric order; and on the west side is a covered with a group of emblematic figures in basso-relievo, illustrative of the origin and progress of music and

dancing, executed in artificial stone, by Mr. J. G. Bubb. The dimensions of the interior are nearly those of La Scala, at Milan. The width of the stage is nearly eighty feet; its depth sixty-two feet; and from the centre boxes in the grand tier to the orchestra the depth is about the same. The five tiers, containing two hundred and ten boxes, have a light and elegant appearance, and will hold one thousand persons; the pit nearly eight



HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

hundred, and the gallery the same. The first three tiers of private boxes are the property of the nobility, or of wealthy commoners, and are let at from one hundred and fifty to four hundred guineas, according to the situation and size. Lessee, Mr. Lumley. Open from February to August. Doors open at half-past seven; performance commence at eight o'clock. Admission: Stalls, £1 1s. Pit, 8s.; Gallery 5s.



THE REMAL ITALIAN OPERA,

Bow Street, Chronic Garden. This theatre having been destremed by fine in March 1856, was rebuilt from the designs of Edward Mr. Barry, Esq., and opened to the public on Saturday, May 15, 1858. The present edifice is externally one huge structure; nearly 100 feet high by 122 feet broadl and no less than 220 feet long, about one fifth larger than the late theatre, and about the same size as the celebrated La Scala of Milan, hitherto the largest in the world. The grand portico is one of the finest yet built for any modern theatre. Its extreme width is 82 feet by 84 feet high. All its columns are of solid stone. 37 feet high by 3 feet 8 inches in diameter. In niches on aither side, are statues of Tragedy and Comedy, by Flaxman; and over the windows are compartments containing emblematic representations of the ancient and modern drama in basso-relievo.

The interior is richly ornamented in white and gold. The lower tier of boxes is adorned with a rich lattice-work of gold with figures as supports. The grand tier is embossed, as it were with carved gilt work in high relief of the rose, thistly, and shamrock. At a distance of twelve feet beautifully modelled winged figures, with foliated terminals, support this and a border of gold of the graceful lanks ovolo design which runs round the upper space between the boxes. The second tier has a similar enrichment. The boxes are lined with corimsion and draped with contains of rose pink.

The ceiling is circular, and slightly dome-shaped or concave; the whole has a diameter of sixty-five feet at its springing; and is decorated after a design by Mesers.

Jackson and Sons.

In the centre of the ceiling lange the great chardelier. It is eightsen first high fourteen feet in diameter, and

contains three tons of the purest out glass.

The sides of the proscenium are formed of richly-carved and twisted columns of gilt serollwork. Over the centre is a raised medallion portrait of her Majesty, with allegorical figures of the Arts and Music, supporting a crown above all. On either side, extending the whole length of the proscenium, are two fine bas-neliefs—one of Orpheus and the Greeks, representing the triumph of Music, and the other elevating Ossian into a living personage; and depicting his poetic sway among the ancient Britons.

The stage is of noble proportions, and is almost completely square, the dimensions being ninety feet by eighty-

eight feet six inches.

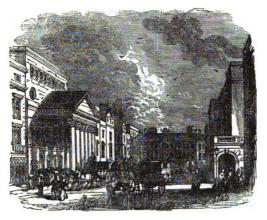
Lessee, Mr. F. Gye. Open from February to August. Doors open at half-past seven; performance commence at half-past eight o'clock. Admission the same as at Her Majesty's Theatre.





DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Brydges Street. The original theatre on this site having been burnt down in 1809, it was rebuilt in 1811, from designs by Mr. Wyatt. The front towards Brydges Street, which is exceedingly mean, is ornamented with pilasters of the Doric order, with a portico. In 1822 the interior was entirely remodelled by Mr. Peto from designs by S. Beazley, Esq., architect, and will contain three thousand and sixty persons. The staircase, hall, rotunda, and saloon are of great beauty, and with the interior at once convenient and commodious. Lessee, Mr. E. T. Smith; under whose spirited and judicious management it has at length become, as of old, the leading theatre of the Metropolis. Doors open at 'half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Boxes, 4s; Pit, 2s; Gallery 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.



HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Erected on the site of the little theatre in the Haymarket, from the designs if John Nash, Esq., and opened for dramatic performances July 4th, 1821. The front presents an elevated portico supported by six columns of the Corinthian order, and above the pediment are nine circular windows, tastefully connected by sculptured ornaments. The interior is tastefully decorated and is remarkable for having the sides rectangular, and the centre very slightly curved, thus differing from any of the other theatres. The present lessee is Mr. J. B. Buckstone, under whose admirable management it has for several years been one of the most attractive theatres in the metropolis. Doors open at half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s,; Gallery, 1s.

### ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

King Street, St. James's. Erected in 1836, from the designs of Mr. S. Beazley. The interior has two tiers of boxes, besides gallery and slips; it is well contrived both for maning and hearing, and is decorated in the Louis-Quantozze style by Messrs. Crace. Open for the performance of Firench plays, under the management of Mr Mitchell, from January to July. Admission: Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Pit. 3s.; Gallery, 2s.

# THE ROPAL LYCEUM THEATRE,

Wellington Street North, Strand. Exected on the site of the cild theatre, which was destroyed by fire, Webruary 16th, 1639, from the designs of Mr. S. Bezzley. It has a handsome Corinthian portice of six columns, the whole surmounted by a dome and balustrade; the interior which is light and elegant, is decorated in a chaste yet beautiful manner. Doors open at half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 4s; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

## THE ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE,

Strand. A new, elegant, and commodious theatre erected in 1858, on the site of the old edifice, so long renowned amongst London playgoers. The front faceing the Strand was erected in 1841 and is of a highly decorated character. The presant proprieter is Mr. Benjamin Webster, for many years the lessee of the Haymarket.

Doors open at half-past six: performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Dress Boxes, 5s.: Boxes, 4s.:

Pit, 2s.: Gallery, 1s.



#### THE ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Wych Street. The frontage is plain and simple; on entering, the beauty and proportion of the interior contrasts strikingly with the plainness of the exterior.

Doors open at seven; performance commence at helf-past seven o'clock. Admission; Stalls, 5s.; Boxes, 4s.; Pit,

2s.; Gallery, 1s.

## THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE,

Oxford Street. A small yet elegant theatre, erected in 1841, on the site of the Queen's Bazaar, from designs by Nelson.

Doors open at half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission; Stalls, 5s.; Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

## SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE,

New River Head, Islington. The present building was constructed in 1765, but the interior has been rebuilt. Lessee Mr. Phelps.

Doors open at half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery,

6d.; half-price to the Boxes, 1s.

# THE STRAND THEATRE,

Strand. Built by Mr. Rayner, the comedian, on the site of Baker's Panorama. It is a small yet neat thestre, and is principally confined to the production of vaudevilles and other light comic pieces.

Doors open at half-past six; performence commence at seven o'clock. Admission; Stalls, 4s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit,

1s. 6d.; Gallery, 6d.

#### ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Shoreditch. A large and elegant theatre, capable of holding 4,300 persons, rebuilt in 1850, from the designs of the lessee, Mr. John Douglas.

Doors open at half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery 4d.

## ROYAL SURREY THEATRE,

Blackfriars Road. Originally opened as a circus by Mr. Hughes the riding-master; but having been destroyed by fire in 1805, it was rebuilt from the designs of Signor Cabanel.

Doors open at six; performance commence at half-past six o'clock. Admission; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

# THE GRECIAN THEATRE,

City Road. Formerly known as the Eagle. The perforances consist of Dramas, Farces, and Ballets. Dancing during the Summer months, commences at nine o'clock, in the gardens which adjoins the theatre, and continues throughout the evening.

Admission to the theatre and the gardens, 1s.; to the boxes of the theatre, 6d. extra. Open at six o'clock.

# THE NEW BRITANNIA THEATRE,

High Street, Hoxton. A spacious and elegant edifice erected in 1858. The front is entirely faced with stone, and is of a highly ornamental character. A tavern is attached from which the audience in every part of the theatre can be supplied with refreshments.

Admission; 2s.; 1s.; 6d.; and 3d.

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#### VICTORIA THEATRE.

New Cut Lambeth. Opened in 1818, and originally called the Cobourg Theatre. It is a large and commodious edifice without any architectural display. Doors open at six; performance commence at half-past six o'clock. Admission: Boxes, 1s; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 3d.

# CITY OF LONDON THEATRE,

Norton Foigate. Erected in 1837, from designs by Mr. Samuel Beazley. Lessees, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Nelson Lee. Admission: Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 3d.

# ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

Westminster Bridge Road. First established about 1767, as an open riding-school, but in 1780 was covered in, and formed into a regular theatre. It has been since thrice destroyed by fire—in 1794, 1803, and 1841—but has been rebuilt, and is now one of the best frequented theatres in London. Manager, Mr. Cooke. Doors open at half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.

# MARYLEBONE THEATRE,

Church Street, Paddington. A small but neat house, tastefully decorated, devoted to the representation of the Shakspearian drama. Doors open at half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

#### MUSIC HALLS.

There are above fifty of these popular concert rooms in London, open nightly, all vieing with each other in their attractions. The most celebrated are the following:—

EVANS'S MUSIC AND SUPPER ROOM, at the north-west corner of Covent Garden Market. An elegant room, containing many good pictures. The entertainment consists principally of glees, madrigals, and English part songs. Open at 8.30. Admission, to gentlemen only, 6d.

THE OXFORD, 6, Oxford Street. One of the handsomest concert rooms in London, and when lighted up with the beautiful crystal stars from above has really a magnificent appearance, the style of the building being mixed Italian.

The performers occupy a very elegant stage with footlights, and the sides of this kind of proscenium are ornamented with statues, marble columns with gilt cornices and and pier glasses. Open at 7. Admission, 6d. and 1s.

CANTERBURY HALL AND FINE ARTS GALLERY, a magnificent establishment near the Westminster Road. The Fine Arts Gallery consists of 300 good paintings. Open at 7. Admission, 6d. and 1s.

WESTON'S MUSIC HALL, 142. High Holborn. A very elegant room. The entertainment consists of comic and sentimental songs, selections from the most popular operas, supported by the whole strength of the company, which consists of some of the most popular and talented performers. Open at 7. Admission 6d. and 1s.

ALHAMBRA, Leicester Square. Grand concert, both vocal and instrumental, supported by a host of the most popular artistes of the day. Open at 7. Admission 6d. and 1s.

ISLINGTON PHILHARMONIC HALL. This beautiful hall is open every evening with a variety of entertainments of a delightful and amusing description. Open at 7. Admission, 6d, and 1s.

MIDDLESEX MUSIC HALL, 167, Drury Lane. Open every evening, with a first rate concert, supported by a good company of vocalists. Admission 3d. and 6d.

London Pavilion, Tichborn Street, top of the Hay-market. Admission, 6d. and 1s.

SOUTH LONDON MUSIC HALL, London Road, Southwark. A first-rate company and a highly efficient band. Open at 7. Admission 6d.

RAGLAN MUSIC HALL, Theobald's Road, Holborn. Open every evening with a miscellaneous concert. Admission, 6d. and 1s.

SURREY MUSIC HALL, near Kennington Road. This splendid hall is capable of holding 10,000 persons; the amusements are of a varied description. Admission, 1s.

LONDON ELDORADO, Leicester Square. Admission 6d.

Borough Music Hall, Union Street, Borough. Admission, 3d., 4d., and 6d.

\_WINCHESTER MUSIC HALL, Great Suffolk Street, South-wark-bridge Road. Open every evening. Admission, 3d. and 6d.

# DANCING SALOOMS

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ROOMS, High Holborn. This popular and magnificently appointed ball-room is one of the best conducted in London; the refreshment-rooms are elegant, and replete with every comfort. Open every evening at 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Dean Street, Soho.

ARGYLL ROOMS, Windmill Street, Haymarket. The dancing Saloon is elegantly decorated, and the band is perhaps the best in London. Open every evening at eight o'clock. Admission 1s.



## CHAPTER XIII.

#### THE BAZAARS AND ARCADES.

The Bazaar, notwithstanding it had in the beginning to encounter much of that prejudice and consequent opposition by which most inventions and discoveries are fequently attempted to be decried, has continued from its first introduction, to flourish with increased reputation.



# THE PANTHEON,

359, Oxford Street. The present structure, was adapted for a bazaar in 1834, at a cost of £40,000, and is fitted up with great taste and elegance. The visitor may derive much

pleasure from an inspection of the fancy articles tastefully displayed on endless ranges of well disposed stalls. Over the entrance-hall is a suite of rooms devoted to the display for sale of a collection of paintings by modern English artsts! At the rear of the building is a conservatory and aviary, containing a choice collection of plants, birds, and gold and silver fish. Admission, free; open from nine till six.

# SOHO BAZAAR,

Soho Square. An establishment for the sale of light goods; formed in 1815, by the late Mr. Trotter. It consists of several rooms fitted up with counters and divided into stands. The nature of the mart, and the variety of goods exhibited, daily attract numerous visitors. Open every day in the week from ten till five.

# THE LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE.

Has two entrances, one on the north side of Oxford Street. near the Regent Circus, the other in Great Portland Street; it was built in 1858, from the designs of Mr. Owen Jones. The roof which is of coloured glass, of mosaic appearance, is supported by iron columns, and theirin modelled some-what after its Sydenham prototype. It is divided into a nave and aisles with galleries occupied by counters for the exhibition of fancy goods, of the most elegant description. Open daily from ten till six, free,

## BAKER STREET BAZAAR.

Baker Street. An extensive emporium for the sale of carriages, harness, furniture, and every description of furnishing ironmongery. Open daily, from ten till six.

In a portion of these spacious premises, is annually held

in December, the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, the finest

show of fat cattle, pigs and sheep, in the world.



## "BURLINGTON ARCADE,

On the west side of Burlington House, Piccadilly. A covered street or avenue of shops, extending from Piccadilly to Cork-street, is rendered particularly attractive by its seclusion form the heat and inclemency of the weather, and by the attractiveness of the numerous fancy shops, of which there are seventy two. At night when these are lighted up, the vista has a very pretty effect.

## LOWTHER ARCADE,

West Strand. This pleasing bazzar-like avenue, forms an acute angle with the Strand, leading to the back of St. Martin's Church. The shops in the interior are designed to have the appearance of one great whole, but as the goods are principally displayed in the front of the windows, the effect intended to be produced is altogether destroyed. At the end, towards 'St. Martin's Church, is the Adelaide Gallery, now used as a Music Hall.

## CHAPTER XIII.

#### THE MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES OF ART.

The fine arts, are great improvers of mankind. -LORD BROUGHAM.



THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. This splendid national institution owes its first establishment to the will of Sir Hans Sloane, an eminent physician and naturalist of his day, who directed that on his death, his books, manu-

scripts, and collections, both of art and natural history should be offered to Parliament for £20,000. The offer was accepted at his death in 1753; and the Act (26 Geo. II.) which directed the purchase, also directed the purchase of the Harleian Library of Manuscripts; and enacted that the Cottonian Library, which had been presented to the nation, in the reign of William III., and deposited in Dean's Yard, Westminster, should, with these, form one general collection; to which at the same time George II. added a large library that had been collected by the preceding sovereigns since Henry VIII. To accommodate the national property thus accumulated, the Government raised by lottery, the sum of £100,000, of which £20,000 were devoted to purchase the above collection, and in 1754, Montague House was bought of the Earl of Halifax as a repository for the then intant establishment,-the cost of the purchase and necessary repairs and fittings being about £23,000. The British Museum was opened in the beginning of 1759.

It would be tedious to furnish a complete list of the very numerous purchases and donations, by the aid of which the institutions has risen to its present grandeur. In 1772, Parliament purchased Sir William Hamilton's collection of Roman vases and curiosities. The Townley Marbles were added in 1815-two years after which was opened the Gallery of Antiquities. Colonel Greville's minerals were purchased in 1812; the Elgin and Phigaleian Marbles came in immediately on the peace of 1815. Dr. Rurney's library was purchased in 1818, for a sum of £13,500; Sir Joseph Banks's library and herbarium were bequeathed in 1820; Egyptian Antiquities were bought from Messrs. Salt and Sams, to the amount of nearly £10,000; and in 1823, King George IV. presented the splendid and very valuable [library of his father, George III., comprising upwards of seventy thousand volumes, now deposited in a fine suite of rooms in the lower story of the east wing of

the new building.



KING'S LIBRARY.

Subsequent additions have annually been made at great expense, both to the Library and Galleries; besides which, valuable donations have been made by Mr. Payne which, valuable donations have been made by Mr. Payne Knight, Sir G. Wilkinson, &c.; in 1842, a large collection of Marbles from Xanthus was presented by Mr. Fellows; and in the year 1846, a most interesting and important addition was made by the arrival of the Budrun Marbles, which have been secured to this country through the exertions of Sir Stratford Canning.

The building in which the library and collections were originally deposited, having proved quite insufficient for their accommodation, Sir R. Smirke was desired by the Trustees of the Museum to prepare designs for a new building more worthy of the collection ard the nation The works were commenced in 1825; and in 1828 was completed the eastern wing of a new building intended

completed the eastern wing of a new building, intended

to enclose a square. Fresh treasures continued to pour in, and new buildings were added from time to time, so at length the North, South, and West sides were finished. The last fragments of old Montague House were swept away in the course of these alterations. The latest addition is the present magnificent and unrivalled reading room, erected at a cost of £100,000. The street front of the British Museum is very fine, and it is now unquestionably the grandest national establishment in the metropolis, and one of the first in Europe.

Crossing the spacious court-yard, the visitor gains admission by the principal entrance, under the portico of the South Fagade, by a carved oak door, nine feet wide,

and twenty-four feet high.

The Entrance Hall is of the Grecian Doric order sixty-two feet by fifty-one feet, and thirty feet high. The ceiling is trabeated (cross beamed), deeply coffered, and enriched with Greek frets, and other ornaments, painted in encaustic, in various colours, most harmoniously blended: the large gold star upon a blue ground, in the centre of each coffer, has a superb effect. The floor is laid with large squares of Portland stone, and small

grey marble diamonds at their angles.

At the western extremity of the Hall is the Principal Staircase. The centre flight is seventeen feet wide, and is flanked by pedestals of grey Aberdeen granite, upon which will be placed colossal sculpture. The walls on either side of this centre flight are cased with red Aberdeen granite, highly polished. On the first landing are two beautiful vases, on pedestals, of Huddlestone stone, and the balustrades are of the same material. The walls and ceiling are painted in oil, and in encaustic colours; and the ceiling is trabeated, coffered, and decorated to harmonise with the Entrance Hall. These decorations have been executed by Messrs. Collman and Davies.

At the top of the Grand Staircase, commence the suite of Rooms appropriated to natural history, the arrangements of which are now nearly completed. These galleries occupy, on the the upper floor, the eastern portion of the south front, and the whole of the eastern and northern sides

of the quadrangle.

The collection of animals has been greatly increased within the last few years, at a vast annual expense; and being admirably arranged under the superintendence of its indefatigable curators, Messrs. Konig and Gray, may now, both for extent and beauty of exhibition, vie with the first museums of continental Europe.

THE GALLERY OF ANTIQUITIES—which was first opened as a separate department in 1807, originally consisted only of the marbles formerly belonging to the late Mr, Townley and Sir Hans Sloane, some few monuments from Egypt ceded at the capitulation of Alexandria, and the vases, curiosities, &c., recovered from Pompeii, and Herculaneum (cities burned A.D. 79, during an eruption of Vesuvius), and purchased from Sir W. Hamilton. This collection, however, has been subsequently so much enlarged, partly by presents and bequests, but chiefly by purchase (at a cost exceeding £80,000), from the Earl of Elgin, Messrs. Salt, Sams, Durand, Brondsted, Campanari, &c., that it has become one of the most valuable and extensive galleries in Europe.

The entrance to this department is by a door to the left of the principal entrance; it occupies, on the ground floor, the south-western and western portion of the quadrangle.

If The British Museum is open to the public generally on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and on Saturdays during the months of May, June, and July, from 10 A.M. to 4, 5, and 6 P.M. according to the season. The Reading Room to Readers only, every day except Sunday.

The Museum is closed from the 1st to the 7th of January, the 1st to the 7th of May, and 1st to the 7th of September, inclusive; on Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, and Christmas-day, and also on any special Fast or Thanksgiving

Day, ordered by Authority.

### THE INDIA MUSEUM,

Fife House, Scotland Yard, Whitehall. The highly interesting aud extensive collection of varied objects constituting the India Museum, afford a most important illustration of the raw produce, physical geography, manufactures, social economy, costume, arms, implements, habits, faith, and general ethnography of that vast continent. From Ceylon to the Himalayas-from Bombay to Siamrich specimens of infinite variety will be found gathered, arranged, and displayed, with skill and taste, so as to throw light upon many a hitherto dark page in the great chronicles of human culture. Although the space in which these treasures are confined is but limited, the various samples have been so carefully chosen by local committees in India, acting under minute instructions from this country and the samples exhibited so diligently called by the late Dr. Forbes Royle, from those forwarded by the local committees, that, with few exceptions, each individual specimen has a story of its own to tell, or a lesson to convey; while at the same time, the total of these stories so told, and of the lessons so conveyed, may be regarded as sufficient to give a succinct epitome of the great and comparatively unknown world of India.

Open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from ten to four. Admission Free.

## UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION,

Scotland Yard, Whitehall. The Museum consists of a commodious suite of rooms, and a library on the ground floor. The Model Room contains many beautiful models and sections of ships of the line, guns, boats, rudders, and other implements of naval architecture.

Open daily (Saturdays excepted), from eleven till four in winter, and from eleven till five in summer. Admission,

by tickets from members.



MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, is a handsome structure, having a double frontage, erected in 1848, from designs by Mr. James Pennethorne. The Piccadilly façade is distinguished by great boldness and originality of character in design, and possesses one singular feature—that their is no door-

way in it; the entrance being in Jermyn Street.

On the ground floor is a hall, forty feet by sixty feet, formed into three divisions by Doric columns, for the exhibition of stones, marbles, the heavier geological specimens, and works of art. Ascending from the Hall by a staircase on each side of the entrance lobby, which joins in a central flight between Ionic columns, the visitor arrives at the principal floor. The large gallery is a fine apartment, and has two galleries along its sides to give access to the cases with which the walls are lined.

Open daily, (Fridays excepted), from ten A.M. till five P.M.

Admission, free.



#### THE SOANE MUSEUM.

No. 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields. One of the most unique and interesting collections in London, bequeathed by Sir John Soane in 1833, an Act of Parliament having been obtained to sanction its disposal in its present form. The Museum occupies a suite of twenty-four rooms, enriched with a choice collection of Grecian and Roman specimens of architecture, Etruscan vases, and Egyptian antiquities; among the latter, being the gem of the collection, is the celebrated alabaster sarcophagus, brought by Belzoni from the ruins of Thebes. The rooms are ornamented with paintings by Canaletti, and many of the originals of Hogarth, and with the designs of Sir John Soane himself. Open to the public every Thursday and Friday from ten till five in the months of April, May, and June; and on Tuesdays for trustees and their friends. Persons desirous of obtaining admission must apply a day or two previously, when tickets will be forwarded by post to their address.

## THE SOCIETY OF ARTS,

John Street, Adelphi. This important society was instituted in 1754, in pursuance of a plan formed in the preceding year, for the purpose of exciting emulation and industry in the improvement of ingenious and commercial arts, the various branches of agriculture, &c., by honorary and pecuniary rewards, as may be best adapted to the case, for the communication to the society, and through its medium to the public, of all such useful inventions, discoveries, and improvements, as tends to that purpose. In pursuance of this plan, the society have expended upwards of £100,000, derived from voluntary subscriptions and legacies. The Museum con-

tains a large and varied collection of the progress of the arts for the last ninety years. In the meeting room are Barry's celebrated pictures—

The Story of Orpheus,

 A Grecian Harvest Home, or Thanksgiving to the Rural Deities Ceres and Bacchus,

3. Crowning the Victors at Olympia,

4. Navigation, or the Triumph of the Thames,

 The Distribution of Premiums in the Society of Arts.

Elysium, or the state of Final Retribution.
 Open daily (except Wednesdays), from ten till three.
 Admission free.

## MUSEUM OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, South Side. The Museum is an extensive building of an oblong form, with galleries surrounding it, and is the depository of the valuable collection of the late John Hunter, purchased by the Government from the executors of that great man for £20,000. It contains preparations of every part of the human body in a sound and natural state, as well as a great number of deviations from the natural form and usual structure of the several parts. A portion of it is allotted to morbid preparations, and there are few of the diseases to which man is liable of which examples are not to be found. There is also a rare and extensive collection of objects of natural history, which, through the medium of comparative anatomy, greatly contribute to physiological illustration; and likewise a very considerable number of fossil and vegetable productions. The whole collection amounts to upwards of twenty thousand specimens and preparations. Amongst the many curiosities is the preserved wife of the celebrated

Van Butchell, in a long square mahogany box, with glass over the face, which may be removed at pleasure; an Inca of Peru, in a remarkable attitude; some heads of savages; the skeletons of O'Brien, the Irish giant, and of a remarkable small female dwarf; with the skeleton of Chuny, the elephant that was shot at Exeter Change. Open to visitors, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. from 12 to 4 o'clock, except during the month of September, when it is closed for the purpose of being cleaned. Admission, by an order from a Member.

#### MEDICAL MUSEUM,

Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas's Street, Borough. Specimens of anatomical and physiological structure. Open daily. Introduction to be obtained by any of the students.

## MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION,

Albemarle Street. An extensive cabinet of minerals. Open daily, from ten till four. Admission, by members' order.

## MISSIONARY MUSEUM,

8, Blomfield Street, Moorfields, consists of a numerous collection of objects of natural history, and of idols and other symbols of heathen worship, in the region over which the care of the London Missionary Society extends, but principally from Asia and the South Sea Islands. Open daily, from ten till dark. Admission free.

### SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

Cromwell Road, Brompton. This museum consists of several distinct departments, and includes the Sheepshanks Gallery of Pictures; the Sculpture Gallery; the Architectural Museum; the Educational Collections; the Animal Produce Collections; the Ornamental Art Collections; and the Patent's Museum.

Open on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday Free, from 10 till 5, and on Monday and Tuesday evening, from 7 till 10, Free; and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,

from 10 till 5. Admission 6d.

### BRITISH INSTITUTION.

No. 53, Pall Mall. Established in 1805, on a plan formed by Sir Thomas Bernard, for the purpose of encouraging British Artists, and affording opportunities of exhibiting historical subjects to a greater advantage than in the rooms of the Royal Academy, then exhibited at Somerset House. The gallery purchased for its use was erected by Alderman Boydell, for the exhibition of paintings for his edition of Shakspeare, and it is well suited for its present purpose. Over the entrance is a piece of sculpture, by Banks, representing Shakspeare accompanied by "Painting and Poetry." Open in February, March, and April, for the exhibition of works by British Artists; and in June, July, and August, for the exhibition of paintings by the old masters. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s.

## THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION,

9, Conduit Street, Regent Street. Open daily, from nine till six. Admission 1s. Season tickets 2s. 6d.



THE NATIONAL CALLERY,

Trafalgar Square, Erected in 1837, from designs by W. Wilkins, Esq., R.A. The facade, which is nearly five hundred feet in length, consists of a central portico of eight Corinthian columns in front and two in depth, ascended by steps at each end at an elevation of eighteen feet from the ground, and two wings, each ornamented with four Corinthian columns. The portico is surmounted by a dome, and the whole range of building by a balustrade. The portion of the building on the right of the portico is devoted to the Royal Academy, and that to the left to the National Gallery.

Entering under the portico through a side entrance, corresponding to that by which visitors enter the Royal Academy, the visitor finds himself in a vestibule from which ascends a handsome flight of steps giving access to the suite of rooms in which hang the collection of pictures by the Old Masters, the English portion of the National Gallery being at present temporarily deposited at South Kensington.

Open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday to the public generally; on Thursday and Friday to artists; from ten till five, during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April; and from ten till six during the months of May, June, July, August, and the two first weeks of September. The Gallery is wholly closed during the last two weeks of September and the whole of October. Admission, free. Explanatory Guide:
—Clarke's Hand-Book Guide, 6d.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Trafalgar Square, was instituted by Royal Charter in 1768. It consists of forty members, called Royal Academicians, twenty associates, and six associate engravers. The Academy possesses a collection of casts and models from the antique, a school of colouring, copies by Sir James Thornhill, from the cartoons of Raphael at Hampton Court, and those from Rubens, &c., also the probationary pictures or sculptures, presented by the members of the Academy on their election. The annual Exhibition consists of paintings, sculpture, drawings, sketches, models, and proof prints, all new uncopied works, excepting paintings on enamel, and impressions from unpublished medals.

Opens the first Monday in May, and continues open daily, from eight till six, until the end of July. Admission, 1s.

Catalogue, 1s.

## THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT CALLERY,

29, Great George Street, Westminster. A collection of authentic portraits of eminent Englishmen.

Open on Wednesday and Saturday, from twelve to four.

Admission, Free.

#### SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East. Instituted May 21, 1823, for the annual exhibition and sale of works of living artists in the various branches of painting, sculpture, inchitecture, and engraving. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1846. The gallery was erected in 1824, from the designs of Mr. Nash and J. Elmes, Esq. The elevation consists of a basement of three arches and four piers, on which is raised a tetrastyle detached portico, of the palladian Doric, with a proper entablature and pediment, with square acroteria; and consists of a suite of six rooms, having seven hundred feet of wall, lighted from above. Open daily (Sundays excepted), during the months of April, May, June, and July from nine till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

### SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS,

Pall Mall East, nearly opposite the portico of the College of Physicians. Established in 1804, for the purpose of giving due importance and encouragement to an interesting branch of art, which had not then sufficient prominence assigned it in the exhibitions of the Royal Academy. The society have exhibited in their present gallery since 1823, when it was erected for that purpose. Deen daily (Sundays excepted), during the months of May, June, and July. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

## NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS,

South side of Pall Mall, next door west of the British Institution. Established in 1825, with similar objects to

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the Parent Society. Open daily (Sundays excepted), during the months of April, May, June, and July. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

## THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.

Portland Gallery, 316, Regent Street, (opposite the Polytechnic Institution). An annual exhibition of paintings in Oil and Water Colours, and Sculpture, by members of the association. Open daily, from nine till dusk, during the months of April, May, June, and July. Admission 1s. Calalogue 6d.

## FEMALE ARTISTS SOCIETY,

Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. An exhibition of paintings by Lady Artists. Open daily from Nine till dusk, during the months of May, June and July. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

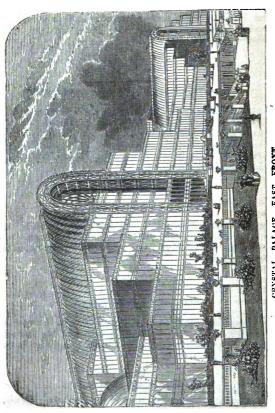
### FRENCH EXHIBITION,

121, Pall Mall, opposite the Opera Colonade. An annual exhibition of Pictures by modern artists of the French School. Open daily, from nine till six. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

### THE VICTORIA CROSS CALLERY,

Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Our Heroes and their Deeds, painted by W. S. Desanges. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

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## CHAPTER XV.

#### THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE EXHIBITIONS.

Let your shows be new as strange, Let them oft and sweetly vary, Let them haste so to their change, As the seers may not tarry.—BEN JONSON.

### THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Is distant from London about seven miles, and may be reached by railway from London bridge, or by omnibus from Charing Cross; and it would, perhaps, have been impossible, to have chosen a better site for its re-erection, than this picturesque and healthy spot, protected by the trees from the taint of London smoke, and presenting, from the nature of the ground, facilities and opportunities, of which Sir Joseph Paxton, and the skilful persons who have charge of the undertaking, have ably availed themselves.

The Crystal Palace, may fairly challenge comparison with anything the world has yet seen, for the majesty and beauty of its site and the grace, lightness, variety, and utility of its fabric. Loftier in design, more varied in outline, with infinitely more of architectural beauty and pretension, it forms a landmark to which every eye instinctively turns, in one of the fairest districts of England, and no longer fenced in by the streets and squares of a mighty city, it now occupies as prominent and conspicous a position in the prospect, as it is destined to do, in the history of London.

The contents of the edifice are of a nature very disimilar to those which adorned the Hyde Park building, in 1851. The whole of the sides of the nave, the transepts, and the divisions on either side between the several courts, are adorned with the plants, and trees of every clime, interspersed with fountains, statues, and other works of art.

On the North-east side of the building is arranged the historical galleries of sculpture and architecthre, with casts of the finest works of sculpture, and reproductions of portions of buildings of ancient art; and on the South-east side is displayed similar collections of mediagonal art.

The North-west and South-west division of the building, as well as the whole of a 24 feet gallery running round the building, constitute the division of the Crystal Palace which is devoted to the exhibition of manufactures and useful productions of every kind. The machinery is placed in the lower story on the park side called Sir Joseph Paxton's Tunnel, in a gallery 24 feet wide extending the whole length of the building, and the two wings which enbrace the Terrace gardens.

The greater part of the gardens are upon the south front of the Palace, sloping down a steep hill towards the Croydon line, and have a succession of terraces and grand flights of steps planned on a scale of surprising

magnificence.

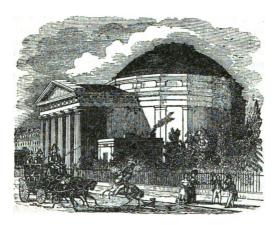
Coming out at one of the three east entrances, that side of the Palace rests upon a high bank of made ground, thrown up partly to counteract the effects of the slope of the hill. This mound which extends the whole length of the building, is covered with a rich verdant turf. On the bank, between the entrances, are groups of trees.

Under each of the transept arches are the grand entrances to the building, formed by lofty flights of steps of solid granite. Those at the east and west ends, are about 80 feet, and the principal one in the center 100

feet broad.

The following are the arrangements for admission:—
Shillings Days.—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays,
Thursdays, and Fridays, are Shilling Days. At the gates
a payment of one shilling each will admit the public; or
tickets, entitling the holder to admission to the Palace and
Park, and also to conveyance along the Crystal Palace
Railway, from London-bridge Station to the Palace and
back, are issued at the following prices:—Including firstclass carriage, 2s. 6d.: second-class, 2s.; third-class, 1s. 6d.

On Saturdays the admission is 2s. 6d. each person. Children under twelve, at half the above rates.



THE COLOSSEUM,

Regent's Park. Similar in design, and nearly as large as the Pantheon at Rome, was erected from the designs

of Mr. Decimus Burton. It is one hundred and thirty feet in diameter by one hundred and ten feet in height, polygonal in form, and surmounted by an immense cupola, glazed; in front is a grand portice, with six large fluted columns of the Grecian Doric Order, supporting a bold pediment.

In this noble building, itself a great ornament to the Regent's Park, is exhibited the Panorama of London. This most elaborate work exhibiting a panoramic view of London, taken from the top of St. Paul's, was painted by E. T. Paris, from sketches made by Mr. Horner, and presents the rare combination of minute detail, with a

truth of effect absolutely amounting to deception.

In addition to the Panorama of London, there is also a moving Panorama, unequalled in extent, of Lisbon, the magnificent scenery of the Tagus, and the fearful earthquake of 1755. Nothing can be more sweetly serene and lovely than the calm water of the Tagus, more grand and impressive than the noble buildings, churches, and castles that clothe the sides of the majestic heights, or more terrible than the fearfully agitated waves, amidst which numerous gallant vessels are seen rolling madly on their mountain summits, or plunging into the awful depth below. The dioramic effects of shade and colour are very beautifully varied, and the moving parts of the picture contrived with great cleverness, to re-produce the appalling scene in all its attractive horrors.

The other features of the exhibition consist of the Museum of Sculpture, the conservatories, the Swiss Cottage, and Classic Ruins, which altogether render it the most interesting place of public amusement in London.

Open daily, Morning at 12; Evening at 7. Music from two till five, and during the evening. Admission, 1s. Children and schools, half-price.



### ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION,

309, Regent Street, near Portland Place. This interesting exhibition consists for the most part of mechanical and other models, distributed through various apartments; as a hall, devoted to manufacturing processes, a laboratory beneath, a theatre or lecture-room above, a very spacious hall, and other apartments. The gallery contains upwards of five hundred specimens, and several manufactures and arts are shown in their processes. The objects exhibited, and the lectures in explanation thereof, are repeatedly changed, to admit the topics of present interest. Open daily, from twelve till five, and from seven till ten. Admission, 1s.

### BURFORD'S PANORAMA.

Leicester Square. This fashionable exhibition is the oldest establishment of the kind in London, having been originally opened in 1790. To the youthful mind the views form a continued source of varied instruction and amusement; while their intense interest is equally felt by the adult, of whatever calling. Open from ten till dusk, all the year round. Admission, is.

## THE GREAT GLOBE.

Occupies the area of Leicester Square. The building was erected in 1851, by Mr. Wyld, M.P., to contain his monster Model of the Earth, sixty feet in diameter, in the interior of which lectures are delivered every hour on political and physical geography, &c. There is also an ethnographical collection, a gallery of paintings, and a collection of models and tophies. In the large theatre, three dioramas of China, Italy, and New Zealand, are exhibited, each twice a day. Open daily, from ten till ten. Admission to the whole 1s. Children, 6d.

### MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.

Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square. The visitor on entering this establishment from Baker Street, passes through a small hall, tastefully decorated with casts from the antique and the best modern sculptures, and proceeds by a wide staircase to a saloon at its summit, which is richly ornamented by a radiant combination of arabesques, artifical flowers, and mirrored embellishments. Here at a small table, sits a lady who receives the admission money, an office which for so many years was performed by the late Madame Tussaud, herself; and numerous of our readers will doubtless remember her, as she sat there easy and self-possessed, her accent at once proclaiming

her gallic origin.

From the saloon, the great room is at once entered, and here the excess of light which fills the whole appartmert at once dazzles and delights the spectator. This room is about one hundred feet in length and fifty feet in width, and a proportionate height. The walls are panelled with plate glass, and richly decorated with draperies and burnished gilt ornaments in the Louis Quartorze style. The principal statues and groups are placed round the four-sides, and the large scenic combinations of figures in the centre of the room; the most imposing, being that of the coronation of her present Majesty, in which are introduced portraits of the principal actors in that august ceremonial; there is likewise a pleasing group of the Royal Family at home, in which the likeness of Her Majesty is admirably rendered. Another interesting group is that of Charles I. and II. and Oliver Cromwell, opposite to which is a figure of Richard III. in a splendid suit of burnished gold armour. Near to these figures sits a life-like representation of the celebrated Cobbett, his head slowly moving, as if in admiration of the group; and behind him is a figure of the late Mme. Tussaud, so true to nature, as to have deceived thousands of visitors.

Would you not deem it breath'd? and that those veins

Did verily bear blood?

On one side is an orchestra, in which during the evening exhibitions, appropriate music is performed.

The Chamber of Horrors is a room set apart for models of the heads of the principal actors who were decollated in the first French Revolution; together with some of the most noted murderers of modern times; including Rush, the Mannings, and the notorious William Palmer. Here is also the identical shirt of Henry IV., of France, in which he was assassinated, retaining the bloody appearance, and the marks of the fatal dagger.

Open daily, from ten o'clock in the morning till ten at night. Admission, one shilling; catalogue, sixpence; to the Napoleon room, and Chamber of Horrors, admis-

sion sixpence.

### ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

14, Regent Street. This conveniently situated room is devoted to a dramatic and musical entertainment by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed (late Miss. P. Horton), called Popular Illustrations, in which is displayed in an eminent degree the talent of these established favorites of the public. All the female personages introduced in the entertainment are dressed in the best taste and acted with admirable discrimination by Mrs. Reed, while Mr. Reed displays much quite humour in his delneations of the gentlemen, who are, however, less pominent figures in the picture

Open, every evening (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s., 2s., and stalls 3s. A morning

performance on Saturday at three o'clock.

### THE POLYGRAPHIC HALL,

King William Street, Charing Cross. Mr. W. S. Woodin's Cabinet of Curiosities. A mimical, mimetic, pictorial entertainment, displaying the unrivalled power of self transformation, for which Mr. W. S. Woodin, has so long been iustly celebrated. Open every evening (except Saturday) at eight. Saturday morning at three. Admission, Dress stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

#### DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

3, Titchbourne Street, opposite the Haymarket. This educational museum, consists of nearly eight hundred superbly executed and highly interesting wax models, displaying the wonderful formation and anutomy of the Human Frame. Open daily, for Gentlemen only, from twelve till ten. Admission, 1s.

# THE ROYAL INTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE,

369, Oxford Street. This very interesting exhibition of anatomical preparations is under the direction of Dr. Marston, by whom explanatory lectures are delivered daily. Open daily, for Gentlemen only, from 11 a.m. till 10 p.m. Admission 1s.

In addition to the foregoing, there are numerous other exhibitions to be seen from time to time in London; but as they are only opened for a limited period, and are continually changing, we must refer the visitor to the daily papers, in which all novelties, as they occur, are duly announced.

## CHAPTER XVI.

#### THE TOWER AND THE ROYAL HOSPITALS.

I am come to survey the Tower this day .- SHAKSPERE.



## THE TOWER OF LONDON.

What its Capitol was to Rome—what the Kremlin is to Moscow—such is the "Tower" to London, its palacecitadel and stronghold, and the monument most closely

connected with its popular annals and the history of the state. Indeed, it is chiefly in this latter respect, and on account of the objects of curiosity for which it serves as a repository, that the Tower now possesses much interest, since so far from being an imposing object to the eye, it shows itself only as a huddled-up mass of buildings, some of them comparatively modern, and none of them; with the exception of the new barracks, particularly dignified in appearance. The sole feature which gives character to the exterior, in a general view, is that lofty upright structure distinguished by the name of the "White Tower;" were it not for that, which, with the turrets at its angles, forms a bold and conspicuous architectural object in the views from the river and the opposite shores, the Tower would hardly be distinguishable at any distance. To survey the Tower with advantage, taking the more important objects step by step the visitor should commence at the entrance on the west side, after passing through which he will proceed through other fortified gateways, of rude and venerable appearance, along an avenue, bounded on the south side by the external walls and ramparts, and on the north by a very lofty mass of apparently solid wall, having only here and there an upper window, conveying the idea of habitation, and thereby rendering the expression of prodigious strength and security all the more forcible. A somewhat similar effect is produced by the smaller and more modern erections scattered about below: and at intervals one obtains peeps into streets and lanes of houses, picturesque enough when taken collectively, but not prepossessing in their physiognomy when considered separately. Having turned through the third gateway, and proceeded a short distance towards the Parade, the visitor finds himself, on turning a corner, almost at the foot of the White Tower, and coming thus suddenly upon it, is the more impressed with its loftiness.

The Tower was not always used as a dungeon; until the era of Elizabeth it was a Royal Palace, in which it was the custom of the sovereigns to spend the first week after their accession. It is now many years since it has been used as a state prison; the last state prisoners being Thistlewood and his associates in the Cato Street Conspiracy, who were committed in 1820, five of whom were executed on the 1st of May in the same year. The entrance is through four successive gateways, which are opened at five in the morning in summer, and at daylight in the winter, with as much formality as if London was in a state of siege. The "Bloody Tower" derives its name and chief interest from its having been the place where Edward V. and his brother the Duke of York were murdered.

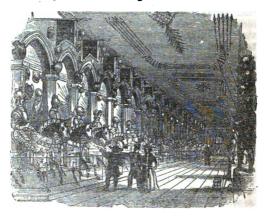
#### THE WHITE TOWER.

This structure, the most ancient of all the existing buildings, and generally supposed to have been erected, or at least begun, by the Conqueror, about 1078, when he employed Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, for his architect, is a quadrangular and nearly square edifice, measuring about one hundred and sixteen feet on its north and south sides, and ninety-six on the east and west; and is about ninety feet high, exclusively of the turrets at the four angles. After being repaired in the reign of Henry VIII. (1552), it was again put into good condition in that of George II., and the windows modernised, by being converted into the present very un-Norman-looking, large, arched, sash-windows.

The Norman Chapel, in the upper part of the Keep or White Tower, once used for worship, or shown as a sacred place, is now devoted to the preservation of a portion of the public records; and the celebrated state prisons are mostly closed by military stores, or used for

office purposes.

At the foot of the White Tower, on its south side, runs the long and low building used as



THE HORSE ARMOURY.

It is a long, low, and not very wide room, with a sort of aisle on its south side, with pillars and arches meant to pass for Gothic. Here are ranged a long line of British monarchs and warriors on their war-steeds, and cased in complete armour, the whole forming a very interesting record of the various changes which have taken place in the use of armour from the time of Edward I. to the present period. The ceiling is characteristically ornamented with devices and decorations, composed of spears, pistols, and other military weapons.

On the right of this armoury is a room containing

On the right of this armoury is a room containing specimens of the different kinds of fire-arms in use at various times since the first invention of gunnery; also

three swords, a helmet, and girdle, which belonged to Tippoo Saib; and some Chinese military dresses, taken in the conflicts between the British and Chinese.

## QUEEN ELIZABETH'S ARMOURY

Is entered by a staircase from the north-east corner of the Horse Armoury. It contains a great variety of specimens of all the weapons in use in Europe during the period preceding the introduction of fire-arms—the bill, the glaive, the gisarme, the ranseur, the spetum, the spontoon, the boar-spear, the partizan, pike, halbert, &c., with many other curiosities of that period relating to warfare; and at one end of the room a figure of Queen Elizabeth, seated on a cream-coloured horse, held by a page.

On leaving the Horse Armoury, the visitor passes near the place where stood the great Storehouse, destroyed by the disastrous fire in 1841, on the site of which the Waterloo Barracks are erected. The Train of Artillery was on the ground floor of that building, and contained some extraordinary engines of war, immense numbers of cannon of the most curious shapes, taken from different parts of the world, and many pieces of singular manufacture, east in this country. Some of those articles, preserved from the fire, are now deposited

## THE JEWEL OFFICE.

in the White Tower and the Horse Armoury.

Here are preserved all the coronation regalia, including the new imperial crown, and other emblems of royalty, used by the sovereigns of England at their coronation, the cost of which has been upwards of three millions of money. The crown worn by her present Majesty cost ONE MILLION STERLING.

#### THE CHAPEL

Perhaps the most interesting spot in the ancient fortress is the Tower Chapel, erected in the reign of Edward I. Who is there that has ever entered that narrow portal. through which so many of the headless dead have been carried in their bloody shrouds to their last home, without feelings of the deepest emotion? What turbulent passions, what fair forms, rest calmly beneath our feet! Here, for a time, rested the headless trunk of Sir Thomas More. In front of the altar sleep the two ill-fated wives of Henry VIII.-Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard; between them, in the same grave with his turbulent and ambitious brother, Lord Seymour, of Sudley; and side by side with his powerful rival, Lord Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, sleeps the Protector Somerset. Here also lies the wise and powerful minister of Henry VIII.. Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. History fails to trace the burial-place of Lady Jane Grey, or of her ambitious father, Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, who was executed a few days after his accomplished daughter. It is certain that her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley, who was beheaded on the same day with her, lies in the Tower Chapel; it is not, therefore, improbable that Lady Jane and her turbulent father were laid in the same grave.

Here also lie the remains of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth: and under the communion-table reposes the unfortunate James, Duke of Monmouth. Lastly, here lie buried more than one of the devoted men who lost their lives in the cause of the Stuarts. In one grave were interred the Lords Balmerino, Kilmarnock, and Simon Lord Lovatt.

The Tower, being a state prison, is under the government of a Constable, who has under him a Lieutenant, Deputy Lieutenant, Tower Major, and other officers. The garrison is composed of a detachment of the Guards.

Open daily (Sundays excepted), from ten till four. Warders accompany parties every half-hour. Admission to the Armouries, 6d.; to the Jewel Office, 6d. Descriptive Guide, 6d. The Tower Parade is open to visitors on Sundays without charge.



#### GREENWICH HOSPITAL

"Greenwich, with palace reared for kingly state,
With walls majestic, courted by the wave,
Now destined to a nobler, holier fate—
A nation's haven for a nation's brave."

There are few spots so replete with glorious recollections as Greenwich—the resting-place of science and of national prowess on the deep ocean. From hence we date the longitude of a commercial world, among which

the British empire extends interminable, beneath an

unsetting sun.

The Hospital is a noble and majestic edifice, founded in 1694, by King William III. and Queen Mary, for invalid seamen, and consists of four grand edifices, detached from each other, yet forming a very entire and beautiful plan, especially when viewed from the river, to which the main front is opposite. These buildings, which are respectively denominated King Charles's, Queen Anne's, King William's, and Queen Mary's, are disposed in the following manner: King Charles's and Queen Anne's buildings are situated to the north, or next to the river, from which they are separated by a spacious terrace, eight hundred and sixty-five feet in length; they have a grand area or square between them, two hundred and seventy-three feet wide, with a fine statue of George II., by Rysbrach, in the centre. Beyond to the south, stands the two other piles, having an interval between them considerably less than the grand square, being but one hundred and fifteen feet wide; the effect of this is to occasion an apparent connexion between these portions of the edifice as seen from the river.

The present establishment of Greenwich Hospital consists of a master and governor, a lieutenant-governor, four captains, and eight lieutenants, with a variety of officers of the hospital, two thousand seven hundred and ten pensioners, one hundred and sixty-eight nurses, and thirty-two thousand out-pensioners. The number of persons residing within the walls, including officers, &c., amounts to nearly three thousand five hundred.

The Great or Painted Hall is approached by a noble flight of steps. The dimensions of this truly rega. apartment is one hundred and six feet long, fifty-six feet wide, and fifty feet high. Viewed from the steps, the scene is grand and inspiring; the eye takes in the painted ceiling (the work of Sir James Thornhill,

repaired in 1808 by Rigaud), the pictorial walls, and the marble floor. The portraits are placed in senicrity of rank, and the historical paintings arranged according to the date of action. Here are also statues of those great naval commanders—Nelson, Howe, Duncan, and St. Vincent; as also Sir Sidney Smith, Viscount Exmouth, and Lord de Saumerez.

The Chapel is approached by an octangular vestibule, in which are four niches, containing statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness. From this vestibule the visitor ascends, by fourteen steps, to the interior of the chapel, which is one hundred and eleven feet long and twenty-five feet broad, and capable of conveniently accommodating fourteen hundred pensioners, nurses, and boys, exclusive of pews for the directors and the several officers. It is a most beautiful specimen of Grecian architecture, and is from the designs of James Stuart, Esq., the well known Author of the "Antiquities of Athens." It was first opened for Divine service on the 30th September, 1789; the former edifice having been destroyed by fire on the 2nd January, 1770.

The hospital gates open at sunrise. The Painted Hall and Chapel are open every week-day from ten till seven during the summer months, and from ten till three in the winter; and on Sundays after Divine service in the morning. Admission Free. Clarke's Handbook Guide-

Three-pence.

## THE ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

King's Road, Chelsea. Sometimes called the Duke of York's School, with whom it originated. Established 1801, for the orphan children of the soldiers of Great Britain. Friday is the best day for viewing the children parade with their military band. Open from ten till four o'clock.

#### CHELSEA HOSPITAL

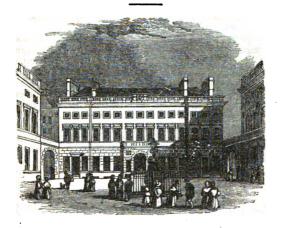
Go with old Thames, view Chelsea's glorious pile, And ask the shattered hero whence his smile; Go view the splendid domes of Greenwich—go And own what raptures from reflection flow Hail! noblest structures, imaged in the wave, A nation's grateful tribute to the brave. Hail! blest retreats from war and shipwreck hail! That oft arrest the wandering stranger's sail. Long have ye heard the narratives of age, The battle's havoc and the tempest's rage: Long have ye known reflection's genial ray Gild the calm close of valour's various day.—Rogers.

The Royal Hospital for invalids in the land service was begun by Charles II., and finished during the reign of William and Mary. It is a noble structure, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and built after the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. The number of in-pensioners is three hundred and thirty-six, who must, except under special circumstances, be sixty years of age, and have passed twenty years in her Majesty's service, before it is possible to admit them. They wear a uniform dress of red lined with blue, are lodged and fed, and receive an allowance of eightpence per week. The out-pensioners form an unlimited number, and are dispersed all over the three kingdoms, with liberty to exercise their various occupations, though liable to be called upon for garrison duty in time of war. In the Chapel are preserved the eagles of Napoleon, captured at Barossa, Talavera, and Waterloo. In the Dining Hall remain the fragments of the stan dards won at Blenheim from the proud Louis XIV., surnamed "the Great," besides flags of all nations down to the Chinese, with the Dragon banners.

## CHAPTER XVII.

#### HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

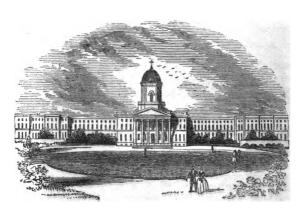
These are the memorials That renown our city.



## ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL,

On the east side of Smithfield, seems to have been the first establishment of the kind in London for relieving the diseased and maimed poor. It owes much to the munificence of Henry VIII., who endowed it, at the

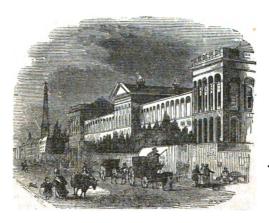
Reformation, with an annual revenue; and profits largely at times by the liberality of private benefactors. Persons hurt by accident are admitted at any hour of the day or night, without previous recommendation, which it is indispensable, however, for applicants in all other cases to procure, before they can be examined or received.



BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL,

St. George's Fields. For the cure of lunatics. Erected in 1815, on its present site, in consequence of the improvements in Moorfields, by which its removal was demanded. The edifice presents a grand front, five hundred and eighty feet long, composed of two wings and a noble portico, formed by a lofty range of Ionis pillars, supporting a handsome pediment, with a tympa-

num, containing in its centre the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The whole is crowned by a lofty dome. Visitors are not admitted without tickets, signed by one of the governors.



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL,

Old Street. Originally established in 1732, by voluntary contributions, at a place called Windmill Hill, on the north side of Upper Moorfields. The present edifice is a stone and brick building, four hundred and ninety-three feet in length, having three stories exclusive of the basement story. It was commenced in 1751, but was not completed until 1786, at a cost of £55,000. On each side in all the stories are long spacious galleries, having rooms on both sides; the western galleries are for the

women, and the eastern for the men. The day rooms are large and airy, and the internal arrangements are most admirably contrived. There are two spacious gardens for recreation and exercise, and everything is done for the inmates which kindness and humanity can suggest.

#### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL

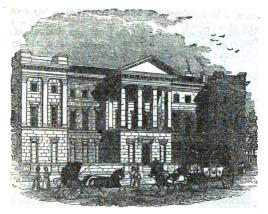
High Street, Borough. Established in 1553. Is a handsome stone edifice, which contains about five hundred beds; and where patients are received under regulations similar to those of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

### GUY'S HOSPITAL,

Contiguous to St. Thomas's, is a foundation of the same sort, little inferior to it in extent, but more remarkable for the circumstance of being built and endowed by a single individual. This was Mr. Thomas Guy, a bookseller, who occupied the house, pulled down some years ago, which formed the angle between Cornhill and Lombard Street. He bestowed the immense sum of nearly £1,240,000 upon the erection and maintenance of this structure, and accordingly gave a larger sum than was ever left before in this kingdom by any one person for charitable purposes.

## LONDON HOSPITAL,

Whitechapel Road, south side. A spacious and convenient edifice, erected in 1759, at which many hundreds of suffering persons are annually relieved.



ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,

Hyde Park Corner. Established in 1733, and rebuilt in 1826, from the designs of W. Wilkins, Esq., R.A. The principal front faces the Park. It contains twenty-nine wards and three hundred and fifty beds. It has also a theatre for lectures capable of holding one hundred and fifty students, as also a museum of anatomical preparations adjoining thereto. Here, in 1793, while attending a meeting of the board of governors died suddenly of disease of the heart, John Hunter, the celebrated physician.

## KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL,

Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in connection with the medical school of King's College. Founded in 1842, and supported by voluntary subscriptions.

#### CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

Strand. Erected in 1831-2, from the designs of Mr. Decim is Burton, the first stone having been laid by the late Duke of Sussex, on the 15th September, 1831. It is in the Grecian style of architecture: the principal façade is one hundred and eighty feet in length, presenting a centre and two wings, with a range of seventeen windows towards Agar Street; the return elevations, towards Chandos and King William Streets, are each seventy-two feet in length.



## MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL,

Charles Street, Cavendish Square, was instituted in 1746, for the reception of sick and lame patients, lying-in married women, and the supplying of the indigent and

laborious poor with advice, medicine, lodging, and other necessaries, when afflicted with disease, or rendered by accident incapable of supporting themselves or families; and further, in 1792, through the munificence of J. Whitbread, Esq., a ward was fitted up for patients afflicted with cancer. The hospital is capable of containing upwards of three hundred patients.



### WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL

Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, was instituted in 1719, for the relief of the sick and needy from all parts. The present edifice was erected in 1834, by Mr. Innwood, and contains two hundred beds; patients are admitted by orders signed by a governor, cases of accident excepted, which are admitted without recommendation at all hours of the day or night.

## ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.

Grays Inn Road. Founded in 1828. One of the most valuable institutions in London. In front of the Sussex Wing, is a statue of the late Duke of Sussex



## FOUNDLING HOSPITAL,

Guildford Street. This valuable institution, for the maintenance and education of exposed young children, originated with Captain Thomas Coram, a native of Lyme Regis, in consequence of his having in his walk from his residence, near Wapping, into the city, to his business, frequently seen "young children exposed, sometimes alive, sometimes dead, sometimes dying, which affected him extremely:" a lamentable picture of the state of the outskirts of the metropolis, and the defective state of the police, during the first half of the

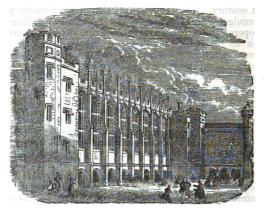
ast century. The benevolent design of the founder was promulgated in 1772, and he soon found many willing to co-operate with him; amongst others, Hogarth eagerly took up the plan. He designed the headpiece to the power of attorney authorising the governors to solicit contributions; presented his admirable picture, "The March to Finchley," and his scriptural subject, "Moses and Pharoah's Daughter;" and even took under his immediate superintendence some of the children who were put to nurse at Chiswick. And Handel, who on the occasion of the erection of the Chapel offered to conduct a performance of vocal and instrumental music, by which more than £500 were obtained; and allowed the annual performance of his "Messiah," by which was realised nearly £7000.

The present buildings were erected some years after the obtaining of the Charter, in 1739, and contain accommodation for about four hundred children of each sex, together with a good garden and play-ground for the children. In the Chapel is an altar-piece, by West, "Christ blessing little Children." Divine service is performed every Sunday, at eleven in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon; and is open to strangers, who are, however, expected to contribute at the doors something towards the funds of the charity. It is an interesting sight to see the children dine, after the morning service on Sun-

days. Admission Free, at One o'clock.

## HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,

Great Ormond Street. An admirable institution with accommodation for fifty inmates, to which is attached an infant nursery; as also, a country home, as well as a seaside home for convalescent children.



CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

Newgate Street, for the maintenance and education on friendless children, "to be virtuously brought up, and fitted for trades." It was endowed by Edward VI., with a noble revenue, arising from lands and tenements; and Charles II., who added a mathematical school, bestowed upon it £1000 a year for seven years. The students in this seminary, to whom navigation is principally taught, are presented to the Queen every New Year's Day, when they exhibit their works as proofs of proficiency. The youthful inmates of this asylum are generally about seven hundred and fifty in number, and all wear an uncouth dress, for which nothing but custom can be pleaded.

The new and beautiful Hall, facing Newgate Street, is from the designs of the late J. Shaw, Esq. The public suppers in the Great Hall, from Christmas to Easter, commence about six o'clock, and forms a very entertaining sight.

## THE CHARTER HOUSE.

On the east side of St. John Street, Smithfield, stands upon the foundation of an ancient Carthusian monastery, and was endowed in 1611, by Mr. Thomas Sutton, a rich London merchant. In addition to eighty male pensioners, it maintains forty-five boys, who are instructed in classical learning; twenty-nine of them, if qualified for liberal pursuits, being sent to the universities, and supported for a suitable term of years. The rest are put apprentices to various trades, with handsome premiums.

### THE CALEDONIAN ASYLUM,

Copenhagen Fields, Islington. This handsome structure was erected in 1827-8, from the designs of Mr. George Proppen, the foundation-stone having been laid by His Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, in grand masonic form, on May 27; and the present building, which is however but the centre of the original design. was completed in October following. The Caledonian Asylum was instituted for "supporting and educating the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, who have died or been disabled in the service of their country; and of indigent Scotch parents, resident m London, not entitled to parochial relief." The portion completed will contain one hundred children. The children are admitted from the age of seven to ten years, and are retained until they have attained the age of fourteen, when they are apprenticed to trades, or otherwise disposed of. according to circumstances. The boy's military band, is a justly celebrated one.

### THE LYING-IN HOSPITALS

Are four in number, all affording relief to such poor women as cannot support the charge of procuring proper assistance at home. The WESTMINSTER stands in York Road, the LONDON in Old Street, the QUEEN'S at Bayswater, and a fourth in Endell Street, Long Acre.

#### THE BLIND ASYLUM.

St. George's Fields, and Deaf and Dumb Institution, Kent Road, are two admirable establishments, where youth of both sexes afflicted with the most painful privation to which our nature is liable, are humanely and ingeniously educated, and taught to earn their subsistence.

## THE MAGDALEN HOSPITAL,

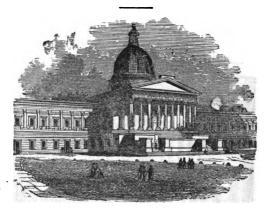
Blackfriars Road. For the reception and reformation of erring females, who, if they behave well, are never dismissed from it until provided with the means of obtaining a reputable livelihood.

Many of the above charities being supported by voluntary subscriptions, we earnestly recommend them to the reader's benevolence.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

"How numerous are the societies and institutions, comparatively little known, even to those who reside close to them."

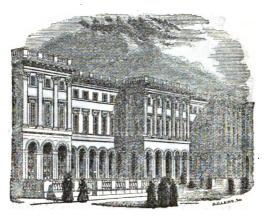


## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

Gower Street. Erected from the designs of William Wilkins, Esq., R.A.; the first stone having been laid in 1827, by the Duke of Sussex. The elevation is at once classical and elegant, having in the centre a handsome portico of the Corinthian order, elevated on a plinth to

the height of the first story (nineteen feet), approached by numerous steps, well arranged for effect. The pediment is supported by twelve Corinthian columns, and in the tympanum is an allegorical bas-relief. Behind the pediment is a cupola, finished by a lantern light, in imitation of a Grecian Temple, crowning a grand octagonal sal on. North of this is the Museum of Natural History, one hundred and eighteen feet in length; corresponding with it, on the south, is the Library, of the same dimensions, with rooms for the librarian. &c.

By their charter, the College is empowered to grav' degrees," under the common seal, except in divinity.



KING'S COLLEGE,

Strand, was incorporated in 1829, and opened October 8, 1831. It was erected from the designs of Sir Robert

Smirke, and forms the entire east wing of Somerset House, which had so long remained in an unfinished state. The entrance is by a neat, though confined, semicircular archway from the Strand, over which is placed the Royal Arms, supported by figures symbolical of Wisdom and Holiness, with the motto Senate et Sapienter. The building extends from the Strand to the Thames, and occupies an area of between fifty and sixty thousand feet, the western front is three hundred and four feet in length, and the interior, which is very capacious, is well calculated for its intended object. The centre of the principal floor is occupied by the chapel, under which is the hall for examinations, &c

The college consists of two departments—a college, in which is a school of medicine and surgery for senior, and a grammar school for junior students; and provides for the residence of some of them in the houses of the tutors. It is under the superintendence of a principal

and thirty masters.

## THE ROYAL INSTITUTION,

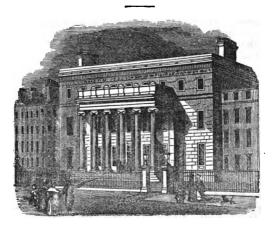
Albemarle Street, Piccadilly. Established in 1799, chiefly through the exertions of Count Rumford, an able practical philosopher of that day. The meetings commenced in the year 1800, shortly before which time the proprietors obtained a charter of incorporation, for the purpose of facilitating the introduction of useful and mechanical inventions and improvements; and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life, whence the motto of the institution—"Illustrans commoda vitse." The building is spacious, and well adapted to the purposes to which it is applied; it originally consisted of five private houses, which having

been purchased by the Institution, an imposing architectural front was added, from the designs of Mr. I. Vuilliany, consisting of fourteen fluted half-columns, of the Corinthian order, placed upon a stylobate; and, occupying the height of three floors, support an entablature and the attic story. On the fascia is inscribed The ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN. The lectures delivered here are of a very popular class, and are well attended. In the reading-room are deposited choice or rare specimens of art, taste, and vertu. Open daily, from ten till four. Admission, by member's order.



COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

Pall Mall East. For the sittings of the learned body by whom the medical practitioners are regulated. It is an elegant and commodious building, having a Grecian portico; and consists of two stories, with decorated windows. It was erected in 1824, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke.



ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, south side. Rebuilt in 1836, from designs by Sir Charles Barry, R.A. The exterior is a noble building of the Ionic order, and the interior is grand, spacious, and appropriate. The museum is an extensive building of an oblong form, with galleries surrounding it; and is the depository of the valuable collection of the late John Hunter, purchased by Government, from the executors of that great man, for £20,000. The Hunterian Oration is delivered on the 14th February in each year, to which the attendance of the members of the College alone is permitted, without a ticket from a member of the council.

### HERALD'S COLLEGE.

St. Bennet's Hill. A brick edifice: the front is ornamented with rustic work, on which are placed four Ionic pilasters, supporting an angular pediment; the sides have arched pediments, also supported by Ionic pilasters. The north-west corner, a uniform quadrangle, was erected at the sole charge of Sir William Dugdale. Within is a large room for keeping the Court of Honour; and all the offices are spacious and convenient.

#### SION COLLEGE.

London Wall. Founded in the year 1625, on the site of Elsing Hospital, by the Rev. Dr. Thos. White, rector of St. Dunstan's in the West, for the improvement of the London clergy. The whole body of rectors and vicars within the city are fellows of this college, and all the clergy in and near London have free access to its extensive and valuable library. The edifice consists of plain brick buildings, surrounding a square court. In the hall and library are several curious portraits and other paintings. Under the library are almshouses for twenty poor persons.

## WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

Dean's Yard, Westminster. Founded in 1560, by Queen Elizabeth, for firty boys, called the "Queen's Scholars," who receive an education to prepare them for the university. Many of the sons of the first nobility and gentry are fluced under the tuition of the masters and assistants of this school. Several very celebrated persons have at different periods presided over this establishment.



lishment; among others, Camden, Author of the "Britannia;" Dr. Richard Busby, famous for his classical knowledge and his severity; Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York; Dr. William Vincent, Author of the "Voyage of Neurchus;" and Dr. Cary, Bishop of Exeter.

### ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,

St. Paul's Churchyard. Founded in 1509, by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, son of Sir Henry Colet, twice Lord Mayor of London. The present building consists of a centre and wings, ornamented with a colonnade; and was erected in 1829, from the designs and under the direction of Mr. George Smith, architect. The school is divided into eight classes or forms; and is under the superintendence of a master, an usher, and a chaplain. The Mercer's Company are the trustees and guardians.

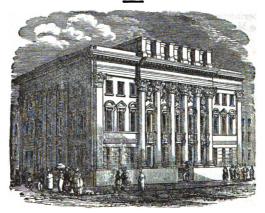
## MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL

Suffolk Lane, was founded in 1361. The present spacious fabric is supported on the east side by stone pillars, forming a handsome cloister, containing apartments for the ushers. Adjoining is the chapel, and a well-furnished library. Three hundred boys receive a classical education, one-third of them free, and the rest for a very small stipend. It sends several scholars annually to St. John's Oxford, in which there are forty-six fellowships belonging to it.

## CHAPTER XIX.

## CITY HALLS.

The number of the City Companies comprising the Livery is eighty-one, of which forty-nine possess Hails, many of which are of a splendid and interesting character, and may be attractive to strangers; some being remarkable for their magnitude and architectural beauty, or from the paintings and antiquities they possess. Many of the Companies are extremely-rich, possessing clear annual revenues of from thirty to forty, and fifty thousand pounds.



GOLDSMITHS' HALL,

Foster Lane. Erected, in 1833, from the designs of Mr.

Hardwick. It is an imposing building of Portlandstone, in the Italian style, the front having six noble Corinthian columns, over which is a rich entablature of the same order. It is considerably larger than the old hall, built shortly after the Great Fire, which stood on

the same site, and was taken down in 1829.

The Goldsmiths' Company have the privilege of assaying all gold and silver plate before it can be exposed for sale. This office they were appointed to exercise by letters patent of Edward III., in which it is commanded that all work ascertained to be of the proper fineness shall have upon it "a stamp of a puncheon with a leopard's head." They are also required to assist at "the trial of the pix," that is, the examination of the coinage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is of the sterling weight and purity. The pix (from the Latin pysis) is the box in which the coins to be weighed and analysed are contained. The jury of goldsmiths summoned usually consists of twenty-five, and they meet in a vaulted chamber on the east side of the cloisters at Westminster, called the Chapel of the Pix.

## MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL.

Threadneedle Street. The entrance is by a large handsome gateway, above which are the arms of the company, finely executed on stone. Within are tapestry hangings, containing the history of their patron, St. John the Baptist, exceedingly curious. The great hall is extensive, and from its size admirably adapted for public meetings, to which purpose it is occasionally applied. It contains the portraits of some eminent personages, and a charter granted to the company by Henry VII.



FISHMONGERS' HALL,

London Bridge. Erected in 1833 (a little to the west of the site of the former hall, built by Sir Christopher Wren, and which was taken down for the approaches to

London Bridge).

It is faced with Portland stone; and there are three distinct fronts: that to the east, being the entrance front, consists of a range of attached columns in the centre, and two wings adorned with pilasters, with a lofty attic surmounting the entablature. The Thames Street front presents a receding centre and two projecting wings; and the River front is ornamented by a colonnade of granite, which supports a terrace. These fronts being all separate compositions, do not produce that unity of effect which would have been desirable.

Among other relies, the company possess a curiously carved wood statue of Sir William Walworth, grasping a dagger, said to be the identical one with which he slew Wat Tyler, in Smithfield.

## MERGERS' HALL

Cheapside. The front of the bailding, next Cheapside, has a richly sculptured façade, adorned with emblematical figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, with other enrichments. In the hall are some curious and interesting relics of Whittington, "thrice Lord Mayor of London." The entrance from Ironmonger Lane is decorated with rustic stone pillars, supporting an arch, on the keystone of which is the company's arms.

### IRONMONGERS' HALL,

Fenchurch Street. A spacious building of Portland stone, erected in 1748, on the site of the previous hall, having a rusticated basement, above which, in the centre, are four lonic pilasters, supporting a pediment, in which are sculptured the arms of the company, having instead of supporters a large cornucopia on each side, pouring out fruit and flowers. The vestibule is spacious, and divided into avenues by six columns of the Tuscan order.

# GROCERS' HALL,

Grocers' Hall Court, Poultry. A plain building, with a stone façade, at the upper part of which are sculptures, emblematical of Oriental commerce. It stands on the site of the ancient residence of the Lords Fitzwalter. In the hall is a portrait and statue of Sir John Cutler, and portraits of Lord Chatham and his son the Right Honourable William Pitt.

This company at one time held high rank among the City companies, in the reign of Henry II, there being no less than twelve aldermen at one time members of

this company. It also boasts of having the names of five kings enrolled among its members.

## DRAPERS' HALL,

Throgmorton Street. A quadrangular building, built on the site of the mansion formerly the residence of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. In the hall are portraits of Fitz-Alwyn, the first Lord Mayor of London, Mary Queen of Scots, Lord Nelson and other fine pictures.

## BARBERS' HALL,

33, Monkwell Street, Cripplegate. This building was designed by that great architect, Inigo Jones, and though of a simple construction is exceedingly elegant, and is considered as one of his master-pieces. The grand entrance is enriched with the company's arms, large fruit, and other decorations. The court-room has a fret-work ceiling, and is adorned with several beautiful paintings, particularly a very handsome one, by Hans Holbein, of King Henry VIII. uniting the Barbers and Surgeons into one company, which contains portraits or eighteen of the most eminent members of the company at that time. Admission, free, by order from any member of the court.

## ARMOURERS' HALL,

81, Coleman Street. Contains a fine painting, by. Northcote, representing the entry of Richard II. and Henry of Bolingbroke into the City. Admission, free, by an order from any of the livery, or by a respectful application.

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## CHAPTER XX.

#### THE CLUB HOUSES.

These establishments, which have of late years assumed a splendour unknown to the ideas of their originators, are the resorts of the political, fashionable, and literary characters, for the purpose of conversation, reading, or refreshments. Persons desirous of admission, must be proposed by members, and ballotted for. The subscriptions vary according to the character of the Club, from twenty to thirty guineas entrance, and from five to ten guineas per annum.

The Clubs of London, have had a very decided influence on the state of society, and on the interests of hotels and Those once flourishing resorts of men in the upper grades of society have been abandoned for the club houses, where the advantages of co-operation have been so conspicuously displayed, that the humbler purveyors of comfort have sunk in the unequal contest, and their establishments are now frequented by scarcely any other than temporary sojourners. The effect of this change on the domestic characters of these grades is conspicuous; those who have discovered sources of gratification where a moderate expenditure ensures a splendid entertainment, cannot help contrasting the sober hue of domesticity with the cheerful and inspiriting tone of extended communion. To such as possess homes without the usual endearing associations, club houses present advantages not to be resisted; and, we accordingly find their comforts fully appreciated, and their affairs highly prosperous.

### ARTHUR'S.

69, St. James's Street. Derives its name from the original proprietor. It was rebuilt in 1827. The front is of stone, and presents a rusticated basement of five antees, above which are six columns of the Corinthian order supporting an entablature, cornice, and balustrade.

# BROOKS'S,

60, St. James's Street, corner of Park Place. A handsome building, ornamented with Corinthian pilasters; built in 1778, by Henry Holland, Esq., architect.

Among the many eminent men who have been members of this club, may be named C. J. Fox, Selwyn, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, Horace Walpole, David Hume and Sheridan.

## BOODLE'S,

28, St. James's Street. A subscription house of long standing and first-rate respectability. Gibbon the historian, dates many of his letters from this club.

### WHITE'S,

37 and 38, St. James's Street. Established as a Chocolate House, in 1690. It is a handsome building, erected from the designs of James Wyatt, Esq. In by gone days, the club was famous for the immense amount of gambling that was carried on here.

# THE CUARD'S,

70, Pall Mall. A narrow, lofty, yet pleasing exterior. Erected in 1848. Henry Harrison, Esq., Architect. The members consist of the officers of the Household Troops.



OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY,

71, Pall Mall. A handsome elevation in the Italian style, erected in 1838, from designs by Sir Robert, and Mr. Sydney Smirke, R.A. The bas-reliefs over the upper windows were designed by the late Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., and executed by Nichol.

## THE ATHENÆUM,

North-east corner of Pall Mall. Instituted in 1826, for the association of individuals known for their scientific or literary attainments, artists of eminence, in any class of the fine arts, and noblemen and gentlemen, distinguished as liberal patrons of science, literature, and the arts. The present handsome edifice was erected in 1829, on the site of Carlton Palace, from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton, and cost, with the furniture, about £45,000.

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#### SENIOR UNITED SERVICE.

116, Pall Mall. Erected in 1826, on the site of Carlton Palace, from designs by Mr. Nash. It is of the Doric order, with a noble portice of eight double columns, forming the entrance; and is one of the most commodious of the London club houses. It contains two rooms, one hundred and fifty feet by fifty, and is altogether splendidly furnished, containing a finer collection of paintings than any other establishment of a similar nature.

## JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE,

Regent Street, corner of Charles Street. A building of much architectural beauty. Erected in 1855, from designs by Messrs. Nelson and Innes.

## THE REFORM,

105, Pall-Mall. Erected in 1839, from designs by Charles Barry, Esq., and is the largest and most commodious of the numerous edifices erected of late years for similar purposes. It is in the style of the Italian palazzes, and has a chaste and noble appearance.

## CARLTON,

103, Pall-Mall, South side. This handsome building was erected in 1854; from the designs of Mr. Sidney Smirke. Its general appearance is adapted from the Library of St. Mark, Venice. The fronts are of Caen stone: the shafts of all the pillars and pilasters are of polished Aberdeen granite, the red tint of which has a very striking effect. The front in Pall-Mall is one hundred and thirty-three feet in length, and seventy fect in height.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY,

Pall-Mall. A noble structure, erected in 1849, from designs by Messrs. Parnell and Smith. Although the design is based on that of the Cornaro palace, built by Sansovino, in 1532, on the great canal in Venice, it differs very materially from that structure. The architects, adopting the general arrangements of the ground-floor and first-floor elevation of that palace, have substituted coupled Corinthian columns for the Ionic of the latter; and have terminated the building with the entablature of the order, highly enriched with sculpture; and a balustrading as at the "Library," and other of Sansovino's buildings.

## THE CONSERVATIVE,

St. James's Street. Erected in 1824, on the site of the Thatched-House Tavern, from designs by Mr. Sidney Smirke and Mr. George Basevi, jun. The front consists of two stories, or orders; the lower rusticated, and without columns, except at each wing. The upper story is Corinthian, and consists of entire but attached columns and pilasters, upon the usual prodium, and having the entablature surmounted by a balustrade. In the intercolumniations are windows, with enriched dressings and pediments. Over the windows, and ranging with the capitals of the columns, is a frieze of sculptured foliage, having the imperial crown, enriched by an oak-wreath occasionally introduced.

## THE UNION,

South-west corner of Trafalgar Square. Erected in 1824, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, R.A. It is a plain, substantial building, in the Grecian style, and forms, in connection with the College of Physians, a continuous frontage to Trafalgar Square.

### UNIVERSITY,

Suffolk Street, Pall-Mall. Erected in 1824, from designs by Mesers. J. P. Gandy and W. Wilkins; and exhibits a testeful combination of the Grecian, Deric, and Ionic orders: as regards the latter, it is a copy of the triple temple of Minerva, Pelias, and Pandroseus, at Athens. Being a corner house, it has the advantage of two fronts, both of which are raised on a rusticated sur-basement, which is occupied by the ground-floor. The entrance-front, next Suffolk Street, has an enclosed portico, or porch, to the ground-story, and a series of antes in correspondence with those which appertain to the columns in the principal front, in Pall-Mall East, which is distinguished from the one next Suffolk Street by a tetrastyle portico, of the Ionic order, selected from the splendid specimen, the Ery Erechtheium, at Athens.

## THE CARRICK.

35, King Street, Covent Garden. Instituted in 1831, as a club for those connected with the drama. Here is to be seen the finest collection of theatrical portraits extant, chiefly collected by the late Charles Mathews, and now the property of a member of the club; they are on view every Wednesday, and may be inspected by the personal introduction of a member.

## THE TRAVELLERS,

106, Pall-Mall. Erected in 1832, from designs by Mr. Barry. It is in the Italian style; in some respects similar to a Roman palace. The plan is a quadrangle, with open area in the middle. The principal feature on the exterior in Pall-Mall, is a bold and rich cornice, which finishes the wall of the front. The windows are decorated with Corinthian pilasters. The back front varies somewhat from the principal one; but the Italian taste is preserved throughout.

## CHAPTER XXI.

## EXETER HALL, AND PUBLIC ROOMS.

St. Stephen's is not better known as the seat of legislation than Exeter Hall as the recognised temple of modern philanthrupy. The associations connected with it are peculiarly characteristic of an age which in many respects is marked and distinct from all other eras in the history of the national manners, and which had scarcely exhibited any of its phases half a century age—PLAIT.

## EXETER HALL,

Strand. A spacious edifice erected in 1831, from designs by Mr. J. P. Gandy Deering, at a cost of £30,000, on the site of Exeter Change, and devoted almost exclusively to the uses of religious and benevolent societies, especially for their aniversary meetings. The frontage to the Strand is very narrow, the exterior simply consisting of a lofty portico formed of two handsome Corinthian pillars, with a flight of steps from the street to the hall door.

The great hall, on the upper floor of the building, is ninety feet broad, one hundred and thirty-eight feet in length, forty-eight feet in height, having an arched roof for the conveyance of sound, and is lighted by seventeen large windows. It will accommodate three thousand persons with comfort, and four thousand may be crowded within its walls. The platform is at the east end, and will accommodate seven hundred persons; it is fenced from the audience portion of the hall by a light railing. The platform has been modelled with a view to the accommodation



EXETER HALL.

and display of the orchestra and chorus of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the London Sacred Harmonic Society, whose concerts take place here, when the sublime compositions of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Mendelssohn, and other eminent composers, are given, by a body of seven hundred vocal and instrumental performers, in a style of unapproachable excellence. In the centre of the orchestra is placed a powerful organ built by Mr. Walker in 1840.

Beneath the great hall is a smaller one, in which are held meetings of a more limited character than those for which the upper hall is suitable; there are likewise numerous rooms appropriated to the use of societies and committees.

## THE QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS,

Hanover Square. The Hanover-square Rooms were completed under the auspices of Royalty, by Sir John Gallini, one of the managers of the old Italian Opera, in London,

and consist of a concert and ball room.

The Concert-roomlis a noble saloon measuring 113 feet in length by 36 in width, and capable of holding 1000 persons. The emblematic paintings on the ceiling are by Cipriani, and are good examples of an artist most popularly known in England by the numerous engravings after his designs by Bartolozzi. These rooms—the home of the time honoured and justly-renowned concerts of the Philharmonic Societyare still unsurpassed. Well-adapted to the transmission of sound, as they have ever [been, they are now completely renovated, so as to increase in every way both the comfort of the audience and the convenience of the orchestra. the decoration of the large concert-room and its dependencies no expense has been spared; and the general effect, is certainly enlivening. The lighting of the concert-room is a novelty which may be fairly pronounced a great success; and not less important in their way are the improvements which have been made in the ventilation of the buildingthe most difficult of problems, where crowds are used to congregate. The decorations were executed by Mr. Charles Smith, of Upper Baker Street, Regent's Park, assisted by Mr. Earle, Artist. The Gas Fittings by Hulett and Co., of Holborn, the whole of the extensive alterations and Decorations having been done under the direction and personal supervision of Thomas Dyke, Esq., Architect.

Proprietor, Robert Cocks. Esq.

# FREEMASIONS' HALL,

Freemasons' Tavern, 62, Great Queen Street. This fine Hall was erected in 1780, from designs by T. Sandby, R.A., and is used for public dinners and other important occasions.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL,

Regent's Quadrant. Erected in 1857, from the designs of Mr. Owen Jones, for the purpose of affording suitable accommodation for concerts and other musical entertainments. The Grand hall is sixty feet wide and one hundred and thirty-four long, with recesses at the one end for the orchestra, and at the other for the galleries. The ornamentation is abundant and gorgeous, and the eye is almost dazzled by the delicate fairy network and the interminable threadlike tracery of the noble roof and supporting columns.

## ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

Long Acre. Erected in 1848, from designs by Mr. W. Westmacott, for the use of Mr. Hullah's singing classes. It is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and in the roof reminds one of the Town-halls in Belgium. It has three entrances, from three different sides of the building—from Long Acre, in the east part in Charles Street, and in the north part in Wilson Street. The great concert hall affords accommodation for three thousand persons.

# WILLIS'S ROOMS,

King Street, St. James's, more familiarly known as Almack's, from the distinguished balls which are given here under the direction of a committee of Lady Patronesses; the highly coveted admission to which, can only be obtained by vouchers, or personal introduction. Here take place concerts of a high character; balls for charitable purposes are also given here; and public meetings are occasionally held in these rooms.

### CHAPTER XXII.

#### THE INSURANCE OFFICES.

"What the Club is to the street architecture of the West-end, the Assurance office is to the City; and the edifices devoted to the more use-ful purposes of life, it is pleasing to see, are not inferior to those which are only the appendages of luxury. Indeed, the range of Assurance offices in London, constitute in its architectural, as well as in its moral aspect, a characteristic of which England may be proud."

There are probably few classes of edifices in the metropolis, which more strikingly arrest the attention of the stranger, or more deeply interest the thoughtful mind, than the numerous Insurance Offices, which occupy the most prominent situations in the leading thoroughfares of the city and the west end. These admirable institutions, many of which possess architectural features of great beauty, although but of comparatively recent origin, have, from the sound and healthy principles on which they are conducted, attained to a degree of stability and prosperity, that whilst it imparts full confidence to those who have already availed themselves of their benefits, holds out the most satisfactory inducement to the vast number of individuals who have, as yet, neglected to avail themselves of them.

The business of Life Assurance, and Insurance against loss by Fire, is entirely carried on in offices established for that purpose. The care of the latter in providing engines and firemen, the known honour of the governors and directors, and the general respectability of the establish-

ments, have destroyed all possibility of competition by individual means.

The Assurance of Life, partly from its being less understood, and partly from its requiring a larger immediate outlay, is less extensively practised than Insurance against Fire. But its greater importance, as it regards the interes of surviving families, cannot fail to suggest itself to every prudent mind, as affording the means of insuring an adequate provision against loss of life, from unlooked for disease or accident; and thus securing to the widow and the fatherless, a certain consolation in the hour of their deepest distress.

It is therefore gratfying to know that the worth of Life Assurance is becrming daily more and more understood; and the time, we hope is not far distant, when its practice must become almost universal. It is useful to all classes and conditions of men, chiefly so to the middle and poorer classes; but the greater portion of the immense multitude who gain their living by their own exertions, have yet to learn the power of the pence. Few fathers of families consider how very cheaply they can protect from want, in case of sudden bereavement, those who are dependant upon their habitual labours.

To all who depend on personal exertion, or on incomes terminable at death, Life Assurance is of the utmost importance, more especially to those moving in a sphere of society, whose offspring are not expected to fill inferior stations—such as clergymen, professional men, officers in the army and navy, and individuals holding public situations. But, in reality, there is no class, from the Sovereign to the tradesmen, or from the peer to the peasant, who may not, to the extent of their means, avail themselves of its benefits, or to whom it may not be highly advantageous.

Indeed, the uses to which Life Assurance may be turned are almost innumerable;—husbands may make provisions for their widows; parents may provide endowments for their children; possessors of entailed estates may provide for the younger branches of their families; creditors may compensate themselves for the loss which the death of their debtors might occasion; borrowers may secure, in case of death, a fund to repay the loan; holders of leases, dependant on a life, or lives, may provide a fund to meet the fine, increase of rent, or loss of capital, which may ensue; purchasers of annuities on the lives of others, may secure the capital laid out; all who have a pecuniary interest in the existence of a life, may guard that interest from total ruin through the failure of such life; parents of daughters about entering the marriage state, may very easily and prudently cause the husband to assure his life, and thus make a provision for his young wife and family, who might otherwise be left destitute or a burden upon friends; and even the triumphs of science, in the rapid development of our wonderful railway system, has called Life Assurance to ito aid and for a few pence every railway traveller may insure a handsome provision for his family, in the event of an accident, happily of rare occurrence through the care of railway employees.

The insurance of life in all cases is wise—in many, absolutely necessary—in some, an imperative duty. We say then to all persons having fixed incomes, and living up to the amount, it is a duty they owe to their families, to insure their lives as a future provision for their offspring. If they deprive themselves of a few of the luxuries they have been accustomed to enjoy; let them recollect, that it is for the ultimate advantage of those whom they hold most dear in the world, and whom it is their bounden duty to protect and

provide for.

Seeing then how deeply individual happiness and the public good are interested in the existence of such institutions—how much by their instrumentality the natural anxiety of the dying is alleviated, and the good order of society is increased, it is alike the duty of the patriot and the moralist, the man of feeling and the man of sense, to promote, strengthen and support them.



THE ROYAL INSURANCE OFFICE.

The above building which may be taken as a good illustration of the tasteful endeavour which has been proceeding during the last ten years, towards the improvement of the business architecture of the Metropolis, is situate in Lombard Street, at the North-east corner of Clements Lane, and has been erected by the Royal Insurance Company, for the ac-

comodation of their rapidly increasing business in London. The style of the building which is most admirably adapted to street architecture is the "Renaissance." The ground floor exhibits externally a series of semi-circular headed arches, separated from each other by panelled pilasters, over which is a cornice returned round them, enriched with dentils. On the projections of this cornice are dwarf pedestals, between which is open balustrading. The first floor windows are also semi-circular headed, and have archivolts round them, in which are inserted guilloche-ornaments, these archivolts rest on enriched capitols and panelled pilasters. The two pair windows have plain moulded architraves and archivolts with enriched key stones and spandrils. Above these is a string course composed of a Vitruvian-scroll and dentils above its bed moulding. The upper windows are plain, over which at the eaves is a bold and effective cornice, the corona of which is supported by moulded trusses and modillions. The whole premises—with the exception of a granite plinth-are faced with Portland stone, and display in spite of their rather contracted site very considerable elegance and legitimate effect.

While referring to the Royal Insurance Company we may make here a brief comment on its position, as it ranks among the foremost Prudential Institutions in the Country.

The rapid and constantly increasing success of the Royal Insurance Company, and the prominent and established

position it holds, are well known.

"The Times" in a paragraph in its money article of 3rd August, 1861, mentions the total Premiums in the Fire Department of the Company as amounting to £262,977, according to the last return, and states also that in the Life Department the premiums on new Life Policies in the year were upwards of £15,000, and in the Fire Department the increase of premiums was £34,663 over the preceeding year. Such advances as these are—we believe—almost unprecedented. It appears also from the last Return of Fire Insurance Duty made to the House of

Commons (7th June 1861) that the increase of business of the Royal Insurance Company, in the period alluded to above was more than double that of any other Fire Insurance Company in the Kingdom. As an instance of the honourable promptitude in settlement of losses for which this Company is remarkable, it may be mentioned here as being a matter of newspaper notoriety at the time, that on the occasion of the great fire in Tooley Street, when the Company paid claims amounting to £80,000, the Directors had the whole Sum ready within three days after the fire, and settled each claim as fast as it could be examined. As the value to the commercial community of such liberal and timely promptitude can scarcely be over estimated, we make no apology for recalling attention to the facts in this place.

### FIRE ENGINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The various Insurance Companies seeing the benefits likely to arise from mutual co-operation in cases of fire, united in 1833, in establishing the present Fire Brigade, a body of men, whose fearless exertions in the suppression of fire and the rescuing those exposed to its ravages, have won for them a large measure of praise from all classes of the metropolis.

### FIRE ESCAPE STATIONS.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, was established in 1842, and maintains thirty-one fire-escape stations, half a mile distant from each other, throughout the metropolis, each of which is attended by a conductor throughout the night, who is well instructed in the use of the escapes.

### CHAPTER XXIII.

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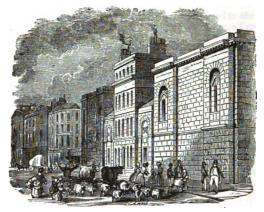
### THE POLICE AND PRESONS.

The Police of such a metropolis as London, counct fall to excite the liveliest interest in the minds of every intelligent visitor; for next to the blessings which a nation may derive from an excellent constitution, and system of general laws, are those advantages which result from a well-regulated and emergence police, conducted and enforced with parity, activity, with suce, and disconting.

### THE CITY AND METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The London Police Force, consisting of the City and Metropolitan Police, was embodied in the year 1830, and is an admirably regulated body of men, for the introduction of which, the inhabitants of London and the surrounding districts ought ever to be grateful to the late lamented Sir Robert Peel, by whom it was established, superseding the eld inefficient watchmen, and affording greater protection to the person, and ampler security to the property of the inhabitants, than is enjoyed by those of any other city in the civilized world.

The Metropolitan Police Force, the average strength of which is about six thousand men, is distributed into twenty-two divisions, distinguished by different letters of the alphabet, each being attached to a particular locality or district, in each of which is a station or watch-house, from which point the duty is carried out. The head station is in Scotland-yard, opposite the Horse Guards.



NEWCATE,

South-west corner of Newgate Street. Of all the London prisons this alone has an imposing aspect. Who can pass by it unmoved? Massive, dark, and solemn, it arrests the eye, and retains it; and once seen, it is not easily forgotten. A stranger would fix upon it at a glance, for it is one of the few buildings, in this wilderness of bricks and mortar, which has a character of its own. The solid masses of its granite walls, strong enough to resist artillery, unbroken by door or casement, frown down upon, and divide the great arteries of London, and faces that sombre church, so well, and yet so strangely named after the Holy Sepulchre.

In the open space in front of this prison, executions (now happily of rare occurrence), take place, on a Monday

morning at 8 o'clock.

Applications to inspect Newgate must be made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the Lord Mayer, or to the Sheriffs.

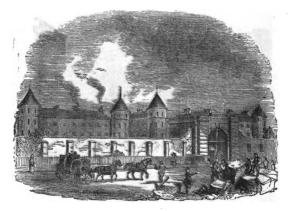


HOUSE OF CORRECTION,

Bath Street, Coldbath Fields, Clerkenwell. The oldest portion of the prison now standing, was built in 1794, but large additions have since been made, from time to time, The whole being surrounded by a lofty but gloomy looking wall, enclosing nine acres of ground. It is principally used for the detention of male offenders sentenced to short periods of imprisonment on sumary conviction.

### THE MODEL PRISON,

Pentonville; erected for the purpose of carrying out the solitary system, on the American plan; the first stone of the prison was laid on the 10th of April, 1840, and the building completed in the autumn of 1842, under the superintendence of Major Jebb, surveyor-general of prisons, at a cost of upwards of £90,000.



### THE PENITENTIARY,

Milibank, is the largest penal establishment in England. In form it consists of six pentagonal buildings, surrounded by a lofty octagonal-shaped brick wall, enclosing an area of sixteen acres, seven of which are covered with the buildings and airing yards, and the other nine are laid out as gardens; the whole erected at a cost of £500,000.

### HORSEMONGER LANE GAOL,

Horsemonger Lane, Southwark: the Country Gaol for Surrey. A massive brick building, erected in 1781.

### TOTHILL FIELDS' PRISCN,

Francis street, Westminster; a substantial fire-proof edifice, erected in 1833, from designs by Mr. Robert Abraham, at expense of £145,750.

### BRIDEWELL.

Bridge Street, Blackfriars. This building is situated upon the site of a palace which stood here before the Conquest, and continued to be used until the reign of Edward VI., who gave it in perpetuity to the City of London, as a working house and house of correction for the poor, to which latter purpose it is now devoted, as well as a place of punishment for "unruly and disobedient City prentices."

### CITY PRISON.

Holloway. Erected in 1851, under the superintendence of Mr. Bunning, the City architect. The building consists of six wings radiating from a central tower which commands the whole.

### QUEEN'S PRISON.

Borough Road, Southwark: formerly the King's Bench, is a place of confinement for debtors, and those sentenced to imprisonment by the Court of Queen's Bench, for libels and other misdemeanors. The building forming the prison consisting of two hundred and twenty-four separate rooms, and a spacious chapel, cover a considerable extent of ground, the whole being surrounded by a sombre brick wall, fifty feet high surmounted by a chevaux-de-frize.

Open daily from nine in the morning till seven in the evening, to all persons who may wish to visit any of the inmates.

### WHITE CROSS STREET PRISON,

White Cross Street. A Debtors prison appertaining to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, erected in 1815, from the designs of Mr. William Montague.

### CHAPTER XXIV.

### THE MARKETS.

The principal Markets in the metropolis are for cattle, the Metropolitan Cattle Market, on Mondays and Fridays: for fish at Billingsgate: for meat, poultry, and game, Newgate and Leadenhall Markets: for vegetables and fruit, Covent Garden, Borough, Parringdon, and Portman Markets: for hides and leather, Bermondsey and Leadenhall Markets: and for hay and straw, Cumberland and Smithfield Markets. Horses may be purchased at Tattersalls, Grosvener Place, and other repertories.

### METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET,

Copenhagen Fields. This Market which takes the place and rank of ancient Smithfield, is the principal market for live cattle in London, and the greatest cattle market in the world; it is situated in Copenhagen-fields, on the summit of the hill overlooking Camden-town, east of the Brecknock-road. The best time for a stranger to see the Market is early on Monday morning; the largest market day is that on the second Monday in December.

### LEADENHALL MARKET,

Leadenhall Street. One of the largest general provision markets in London, and perhaps in Europe. It is used as a market for butchers' meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, leather, hides, bacon, and such like; and although no longer celebrated for its beef, it is still the largest and best poultry market in London.



### COVENT CARDEN MARKET.

Situated between the Strand and Long Acre, in what was formerly a garden, belonging to the abbot and monks of the Convent of Westminster, whence it was called Convent Garden, and by a corruption Covent Garden.

In January, bouquets of geraniums, chrysanthemums, euphorbias, and other flowers, may be had at two shillings and sixpence, and five shillings each, and violets sixpence a bunch. The market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, but the latter is the principal.

### THE FLORAL HALL.

Bow Street, adjoining Covent Garden Theatre. E It is open during the Season as a Flower Market, and deservedly attracts much admiration, being fittingly elegant as a place in which the most charming natural productions are exhibited and sold. Open Free.

### BILLINGSCATE MARKET,

Thames Street, adjoining the Custom House. This well known market has recently been considerably enlarged, from designs by Mr. Bunning; the first stone having been laid on the 25th of October, 1849. It is in the Italian style of architecture, simple but elegant in character, designed to correspond with the new Coal Exchange, erected by the same architect. The river front, extending from Nicholson's Wharf to the Custom House Quay, is one hundred and seventy feet long, and one hundred feet deep.

Fish of all kinds, in season, are on sale here daily; the

market opens at five o'clock in the morning.

### FARRINCDON MARKET,

Occupies the sloping surface extending from the west side of Farringdon Street to Shoe Lane. This is the largest market for water cresses in London, it being frequented by at least five-sixths of the itinerant venders.

### TATTERSALL'S,

Grosvenor Place, approached by a narrow lane, at the side of St. George's Hospital. This celebrated mart for the sale of horses, derives its name from its founder, Richard Tattersall, originally a training groom to the second and last Duke of Kingston, and afterwards owner of the famous race horse, Highflier, the purchase of which laid the foundation of his future fortune. All horses intended for sale must be sent here on the Friday before the day of sale which is on Monday throughout the year, and on Thursdays during the height of the London season; Sunday afternoon being the fashionable time for visiting the stables, which are kept in the most admirable order.

### CHAPTER XXV.

#### THE RAILWAY TERMITAL

We have spoken of the magnitude of the metropolis, of its importance, of its population, and its wealth: but all these give not so vivid an idea of what London truly is, as is furnished by its Railway Termini—those gates of the world!



NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY,

Euston Square. This stupendous undertaking, originally called the London and Birmingham Railway, was the first

railway station erected in the metropolis, having been completed in 1838. The extensive range of buildings for the immense passenger traffic, is approached through a noble Propyleum, or architectural gateway, having four lodges connected with it, intermediate to which, and in connection with the whole, are large, lofty, and ornamental gates, cast by J. J. Bramah. The Propyleum is from the designs of Philip Hardwick, Esq., and is a most successful adaptation of the Grecian Doric. The extreme length of the entrance is upwards of three hundred feet, and its total cost was £35,000. The columns of the main entrance are higher than those of any other building in London, measuring from the pavement to the top of the columns, forty-four feet two inches; the diameter at the base being eight feet six inches.

This company, which is interested, either directly or indirectly, in more than twelve hundred miles of railway, has stations at every place of importance between London and Aberdeen; the most noticeable are Harrow. Wolverton, Ruzhy, Coventry, Leamington, Lichfield, Birmingham, Crewe, Chester, Bangor, Manchester, and Liverpool.

### CREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

Praed Street, Paddington, about five miles from the Bank. This grand undertaking, projected by the late Mr. Brunell, on the principle of the broad guage, to form a communication with the great towns of the west of England, was opened, for short distances, in June, 1838; and to Bristol in January, 1841. From the magnitude of the engineering operations, and the great breadth of roadway, the expense of its construction was enormous.

The principal stations of this company, and those in connection with it, are Windsor, Oxford, Swindon, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Bath, Bristol, Wells, and Exeter.

### CREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

King's Cross. This highly important line, affords a direct communication between London and York, and the most considerble towns on the Great North Road.

The principal stations on this line, are those of Hitchin. Huntingdon, Peterborough, Newark, Doncaster, Leeds, Boston, York, Hull, and Lincoln; and in connection with other lines, all the most important towns of the north.

### EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY,

Shoreditch. The spacious and handsome terminus of this company, is in the Italian style of architecture, and is an important ornament to this portion of the metropolis.

The most important stations are those of Newmarket,

Cambridge, Wisbeach, Ely, Norwich, Yarmouth, Harwich,

Ipswich, Lowestoft and Colchester.

### NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

This very convenient line by means of the Stations at Fenchurch Street, and Bishopsgate Street, affords easy access to Bow, Stratford, Hackney, Islington, Camden Town, Hampstead, Kilburn, Acton, Hammersmith, Kew. Barnes, Richmond and Twickenham.

### LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOUTHEND RAILWAY.

From the Station in Fenchurch Street this line passes over the old Blackwall rails as far as Stepney, when it diverges towards Bow over a series of arches, and joins the main line of the Eastern Counties at Stratford. From this point of junction it takes the river side to Tilbury. It is par excellence, a pleasure-line, and may be said to be the cheapest in England.

#### THE LONDON BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION.

The principal railway station for pleasure traffic is on the Surrey side of London Bridge, and is somewhat imposing from its size, but plain, bald, and characteriess. It is in the joint occupation of the Brighton, the North Kent, and the South-Eastern or Dover Railway Companies, and the branch lines in immediate connection with them.

The large central semicircular building is appropriated to the South-Eastern and Crystal Palace Companies; the station of the Brighton Company, with its satellite, the Croydon and Epsom, being placed on the right or south aide; whilst the North Kent, the Mid-Kent, and the Greenwich lines, in connection with the South-Eastern, have their booking-offices on the left or north side.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, traversing the whole Weald of the ancient kingdom of Kent, is most abundantly rich in materials for Excursions, both historic and picturesque. The principal places possessing peculiar attractions for excursionists, are Penshurst, the ancient residence of the Sydneys; Hever Castle; Tunbridge Wells, and its mineral waters; Knowle, with its old park, and fine picture gallery; Canterbury, with its cathedral; Hastings; Ramsgate; Margate; Folkestone; and Dover.

THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY, is one of the most picturesuque lines near London, presenting to the traveller in his course a fair sample of the varied scenery of Surrey and Sussex. Between the stations of Reigate and Horley the traveller enters upon the Weald district, the ancient Silva Anderidae, and as he passes through it he obtains many fine views of wild, irregular scenery, bounded by the distant heights of the forest, many of which are still thickly clothed in wood.

The most important stations are those of Reigate, Hastings, Brighton, Worthing, and Portsmouth.

THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY, has stations at Black-heath, Woolwich, Gravesend, Rochester, and Chatham.

### SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY,

Waterloo Road. This important and most interesting line is one of the principal lines for pleasure traffic out of the metropolis, as by its means, visitors can be quickly and cheaply conveyed to the delightful horticultural gardens at Chiswick; the noble botanic gardens at Kew, with its magnificent conservatory; to Richmond, with its charming park and scenery; to Hampton Court, with its once Royal palace, its extensive picture gallery, and delightful gardens, with the glorious avenue of chestnut trees in Bushy Park, when in blossom, a sight, the beauty of which is unequalled; and Windsor, with its noble park, and truly regal castle, the only really kingly residence in England.

The most important stations of this company, are those of Kew, Richmond, Hampton Court, Windsor, Guildford, Farnham, Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, Gosport, Salisbury, Lymington, Dorchester, and Weymouth. The Isle of Wight, with Osborne House, the marine residence of Her Majesty, is also reached by means of this line.

### THE LONDON CHATHAM AND DOVER RAILWAY,

Victoria Station, Westminster. This important line which communicates with the continent, passes through the picturesque district of mid Kent, and by means of its westend station affords great facilities to all those residing west of Charing Cross.

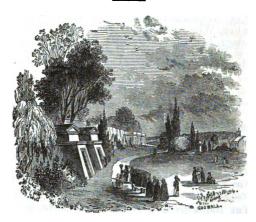
The most important stations, are Rochester, Chatham, Herne Bay, Canterbury, Dover, Margate, and Ramsgate.

THE BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST LINE, is also in the joint occupation of this station, and passengers are conveyed to all the stations the same as from London Bridge.

### CHAPTER XXVI.

#### THE METROPOLITAN CEMETERIES.

There is no late step in the progress of opinion, or the habits of society so broad as the distinction between the city churchyard and the suburban cemetery.—LAMAN BLANCHARD.



KENSALL CREEN CEMETERY,

Kensall Green, Harrow Road, about a mile and a half from Paddington. Established in 1832, and was the first attempt

to supersede intramural burials in London. This cemetery, which is situated on an elevated and beautiful; site, contains nearly fifty acres of ground, surrounded on three sides by a high and massive wall, and on the remaining side, in order to admit a view of the scenery of the adjoining country by a handsome iron railing, of equal height with the wall, the enclosed area being planted and laid out in walks, after the manner of Pere-la-Chaise, at Paris.

### NORWOOD CEMETERY.

The Norwood, or South Metropolitan Cemetery, is entered by a pointed archway, at a short distance from St. Luke's Church, on the road leading towards Brixton. The cemetery embraces an area of about forty acres, chiefly lying on the north and west acclivities of a commanding eminence. The general surface is beautifully diversified: in some places descending into steep declivities, and in others rising with bold sweeps into commanding eminences. In the disposition of the trees and plantations, considerable judgment has been exercised; and the drives and walks are so managed, as to lead to those points from which entire views of the country can best be seen, and the beauty of the groups of tombs fully appreciated.

### HIGHGATE CEMETERY.

The Highgate, or North London Cemetery, consecrated by the Bishop of London, in May, 1839, is situated on the northern slope of the hill at Highgate, running up to Highgate Church, which crowns its summit. The extent of the burial ground is about twenty acres, although by skilful management it has been made to resemble a delightful landscape garden, of double its actural size, enclosed at the sides with a wall, built in terrace-like descents with the natural slope.

On a bright clear day, one of the finest views of London, and the adjacent country, may be obtained from the terrace which runs at the foot of St. Michael's Church; in the distance, the great metropolis is spread out before the eye, east and west, all its towers, spires, and domes, standing conspicuously out from the mass of roofs; and across the Thames, the back ground is filled up by a screen of hills, running from Surrey into Kent, amongst which may be faintly discerned the cemeteries of Nunhead and Norwood.

### ABNEY PARK CEMETERY,

Stoke Newington; presents some natural features of great beauty; it is remarkable for its fine old trees, amongst which, there is a splendid cedar of Lebanon, of two centuries growth. It has also a beautiful Arboretum formed with great taste.

### NUNHEAD CEMETERY,

Peckham Rye. It is about fifty acres in extent, and is situated in one of the most beautiful spots within the vicinity of the metropolis, commanding a fine view of Greenwich, with the Thames, and its Shipping.

### WEST LONDON CEMETERY.

Earl's Court, Brompton. Its area is about forty acres; architecturally disposed from designs by Mr. Baud.

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Under Royal Patronage.



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- 2. Everything in the body is derived from the blood.
- 3. All constitutions are radically the same.
- 4. All diseases arise from impurity of the blood.
- 5. Pain and disease have the same origin.
- From the intimate connection subsisting between mind and body, the health of the one must conduce to the serenity of the other.
- Proper vegetable purgation is the only medicinal mode for effectually eradicating disease.
  - 8, The discovery of a vegetable medicine was a desideratum.
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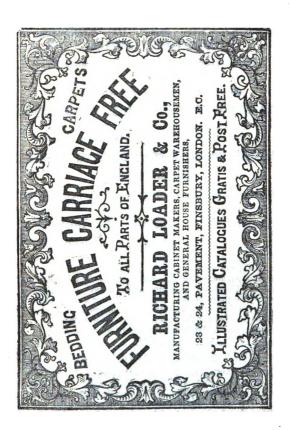
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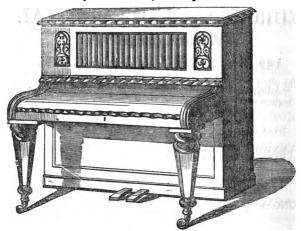
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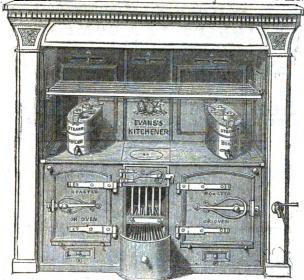
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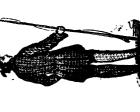
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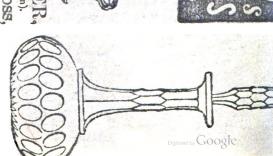
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